



WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE

Pictorial Times.

No. 89.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1848.

PRICE 6D.

Was published on Wednesday, the 6th inst., with a Map, price 6d.; by post, 8d.

EMIGRATION on Principles of Mutual BENEFIT and ASSISTANCE. Mr. JOHNSON'S Plan for the Colonization and the Settlement of Natal by means of a Co-operative Land and Emigration Society, with a Map and Description of the Colony. George Watson, 5, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden; and to be had of all Booksellers.

NEEDLEWORK.

Now in the Press, Mrs. Warren's New Work upon Crochet and Knitting. **THE Book of the Boudoir**, price 6d.; free 8d.; containing a beautiful Chair or Sofa Covering, Music-stool or Work-table Cover, Flower Mat, and a most splendid Knitted Sofa Cushion, pronounced unrivalled. Ladies are invited to view the designs at Mrs. Warren's Needlework Showrooms, 13, Fleet-street, opposite Chancery-lane. London: Ackermann and Co.; Simpkin and Marshall; Bogue; of Mrs. Warren; and of all Berlin Houses.

THE Man in the Moon for September.

A number intended to take the world by storm. The demand will be unprecedented. All the railways are to run extra trains on the day of publication. The engineers on the North-Western have returned to their duty, in anticipation of the increase of traffic from the masses of MAN IN THE MOON conveyed to the North. Government have kindly put the steam navy at the disposal of the Publisher to carry down the copies required for the seaport towns and the foreign supply. A NUMBER WHICH WILL DAZZLE THE EYES OF EUROPE! In answer to numerous applicants who wish to pay a guinea a piece for their copies, we reply that their requests are inadmissible. Sixpence is the price fixed, in anticipation, by the Congress of Vienna. EDITED BY ANGUS B. REACH. Offices, 185, Fleet-street, and 17, Warwick-lane.

CHOLERA: How to Treat in all its Stages.—Non-contagion, Premonitory Symptoms, Fevers, Hospital, Removal of Patients, Causes, Food, Treatment, Advice of the Russian Government, &c. Containing directions by a Medical Gentleman who practised in one of the most affected Metropolitan districts in 1832. J. Cleave, Shoe-lane, one door from Fleet-street. One Penny; post free, Twopenny. An allowance made to Clergymen, Manufacturers, Boards of Health, &c., upon taking a quantity for gratuitous distribution.

"No, No, No, No," Alboni's Song in

"Les Huguenots," is now published, price 3s. Also, from the same opera, all the vocal music, with Italian, French, and English words. Arrangements for the pianoforte as solos and duets, by Wm. Hutchins Callcott, Thalberg, Lindsay Sloper, Osborne, Czerny, Marselles, Hunter, &c. Quadrilles by Jullien and Weippert. Harp and Pianoforte, by Bocha and Chatterton. R. Addison and Co., 210, Regent-street.

ONE Hundred Engravings from the Annuals for 5s., or 200 for 8s. 6d. All different and perfect impressions of Landscapes, Figures, and Portraits, beautifully executed on steel by Heath, Finden, and other first-rate Engravers. Adapted for Scrap-books, Albums, or fancy purposes, and forming an elegant present. Sent free by post immediately on receipt of Post-office order. JAMES REYNOLDS, Print Warehouse, 174, Strand.

ONE Shilling the Lot!—Lavenne's Pa-

RAPHAEL'S Cartoons, Engraved by Messrs. HOLLOWAY, SEVERN, and WEBB.—These splendid ENGRAVINGS may now be purchased at 21s. each, or the complete set of seven for six guineas. The Plates are in splendid condition, and as fine Engravings rank among the finest. Collectors of Engravings and the Public are invited to view them. Mr. Webb, intending to dispose of the whole property, has also determined to distribute, as Prizes, all the valuable Proofs, Original Prints, Etchings, and nearly 3000 Framed Engravings, of the value of just £30,000, amongst those who will favour him with their patronage. N.B. Catalogues of the Sale may be had at the Raphaelian Gallery, 23, Soho-square; and the Proofs, Prints, &c., seen in a variety of elegant frames; also Holloway's seven splendid Original Crayon Drawings of the Cartoons, to be sold for 1000 guineas; they have been valued at 500 guineas each.

MR. and MRS. DOBSON feel grateful to their Patrons, the Subscribers to the LADY'S NEWSPAPER, whom they beg to thank for the many favours received from different and distant parts of the country. They desire to invite further attention to the two following advertisements, to which may be added:—Ladies' Crinoline open-fronted FULL SKIRTS, one yard long, 5s. 6d. each. The very best Paris wove STAYS, of the celebrated "Werleys" make, 18 inches, 12s. 6d. per pair, advancing 6d. per inch. A large assortment of trimmed Nightcaps, commanding the newest and most elegant shapes. Widows' Dress Caps, 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., and the very best 1s. 9d. each. Neat Bonnet ditto, from 3s. to 6s. per dozen. Tarlatan Dress Caps, very choice, 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. each.

Observe!—Four fashionable Morning Wrappers, fast colours, for Twenty-two Shillings, carriage free to any part of the United Kingdom; and all other goods sent carriage free, exceeding three pounds, to any place of direct communication, by JAMES DOBSON, Outfitter and Baby-linen Warehouseman, 127, HIGH-STREET, BOROUGH.

LADIES' Fashionable Morning Wrappers,

5s. 6d. each, colours guaranteed; White Sitting-up Dresses, 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d., &c.; Invalids' Flannel Gowns, with Cape, 9s. 6d. to 21s. each.—JAMES DOBSON solicits attention to a large STOCK of BABY LINEN and OUTFITTING GOODS, of which catalogues will be forwarded UPON RECEIPT OF ONE STAMP. No. 1 describes articles for Infants, with prices specified, including both Scotch and French Robes, from Four Shillings to Ten Guineas each. 2, 3, consist of goods for Children. Observe! Long-cloth Drawers, neatly made, 6s. 6d. per dozen; together with a fashionable variety of Frocks, Pelisses, Mantles, Joan-of-Arc's Bonnets, Hoods, &c. 4, 5, comprise Under-clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, of superior make.

Orders neatly and promptly executed by JAMES DOBSON, Outfitter, 127, Borough.

N.B. Ladies writing for Wrappers will please to give an idea of size: say whether black, white, or coloured.

GENTS and YOUTHS' SHIRTS!!

BOYS' LONG CLOTH, linen fronts, &c., 1s. 9d., 2s., and 2s. 3d. each.

YOUTHS' LONG CLOTH, linen fronts, &c., 2s., 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and upwards.

GENTS' LONG CLOTH, linen fronts, &c., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 9d. each.

DITTO, all linen, "guaranteed," 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and so on. Warranted well made, and a perfectly easy fit.

BOYS' STOUT CALICO NIGHT SHIRTS, 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 6d. each.

YOUTHS' DITTO, ditto, 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d., &c.

GENTS' DITTO, 2s., 2s. 6d., and upwards.

Also, UNDER-CLOTHING and OUTFITS of every description. Catalogues will be sent on receipt of a postage stamp.

JAMES DOBSON, Professed Shirt and Collar Maker, 127, High-street, Borough.

N.B.—Ladies and Children's Under-Clothing of the most approved patterns, extremely cheap.

MESSRS. J. and J. HOLMES have been

purchasers to a large amount of FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS at exceedingly reduced prices, which, added to the greatly improved BRITISH MANUFACTURED SHAWLS suitable for Autumn and the Seaside, are particularly worthy the inspection of their distinguished and numerous patrons. Their MANTLE Department also abounds with various new forms in Paletots and Yachting Cloaks. BRITISH and FOREIGN SHAWL EMPORIUM, 171, 173, and 175, Regent-street.

SILKS for the Million.—Stagg and

MANTLE respectfully invite attention to their STOCK of BRITISH MANUFACTURES in SILKS, Muslins, Shawls, &c. Beautiful Fancy and Glacé Silks (Spitalfields), 1s. 9d. and 2s. 3d.; Rich Broché and Damask, 2s. 9d.; Muslin Dresses at 2s. 9d.; Barège ditto equally cheap; Long and Square Shawls in British Barège, perfectly novel; new and graceful patterns in glacé and watered Visites, and an unrivalled stock of ribands and fancy goods.—1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square

SEWELL and CO.'S Annual Reduction on

SUMMER GOODS.—According to custom, at the close of the Season, Sewell and Co. are offering the following goods:—Silk and wool Barège, 3/4d. a yard, reduced from 22d.; silk striped Cashmeres for the seaside, 10/4d., reduced from 2s.; several lots of Muslins, 2s. 11d. to 6s. 9d. the dress; Organdie and French Muslins, 12d., reduced from 18d.; upwards of 3000 pieces of fancy Ribbons, 6/4d. per yard, reduced from 12d.; a large lot of long Barège Shawls, 14s. 6d., reduced from 31s. 6d.; Cashmere and Barège ditto, 5s. 6d. to 21s. Compton-house, Frith-street and Compton-street, Soho.

LADIES using Berlin Wool, Fleecy,

Floss, and Purse Silk, Knitting Cotton, Berlin Patterns, Canvas, &c., should make their purchases at BROWNSMITH'S old-established WHOLESALE and RETAIL BERLIN WOOL and WORSTED WAREHOUSE, 9, LISLE-STREET, LEICESTER-SQUARE, where they can select from a large and choice Stock of all kinds of Wools of very superior quality and brightness of colours, at prices much lower than at the retail fancy shops. COTTON WOOL for Jewellers, &c.—Country orders punctually attended to.

MOURNING.—Crapes, Paramatta Shawls,

Mantles, Millinery, &c.—Every article in WIDOWS' and FAMILY MOURNING, of the best make and quality, may now be had at 25 per cent. under their real value. Good patent crape and Paramatta, from 1s. 6d.; plain black and black and white muslins, at 2s. 11d. the dress, or 4 1/2d. per yard, any length; wool barège, 4s. 10 1/2d. the dress, or 6 1/2d. per yard, any length; a rich black ducape silk dress for £1. 3s. 6d.; widows' tarlatan and muslin caps, from 1s. to 4s. 6d.; mantles, millinery, ribands, hosiery, &c., at the same ruinous prices. Address, ROWLAND HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street.

ELEGANT Muslins.—Thousands of elegant

MUSLIN DRESSES are now offering at 2s. 11d. the dress, or any length cut at 4 1/2d. the yard. They are British manufacture, as ordered by the Queen, newest patterns, fast colours, cannot be had elsewhere, and cost the manufacturer more than double. By sending 3s. worth of postage stamps, a dress in any of the fashionable colours, namely, chocolate, blue, pink, lilac, or black, with an assortment of patterns, will be forwarded. Horrocks' long cloth or shirting calico, 12 yards for 2s. 11d. Prime family Irish linen at 5 1/2d., and a rich black ducape silk dress for 18s. 6d. Address to ROWLAND HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street.

AUTUMN Dresses.—Beautiful satin-

striped alpaca dresses, at 4s. 11d.; real French merinos, at 2s. 6 1/2d. the yard; rich-coloured glacé and black ducape silk dresses, at £1. 3s. 6d.; elegant tweed and French merino cloaks, at 17s. 6d.; mantles, shawls, and every article in general drapery at equally moderate prices; good Welsh flannel from 9 1/2d. the yard; fine long cloth or shirting calico, twelve yards for 2s. 11d.; and prime family Irish linen, at 5 1/2d. the yard. Patterns of all the above forwarded to any part of the kingdom on receipt of two postage stamps.

Address, ROWLAND HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street.

FRENCH MERINOS, at 2s. 6 1/2d.; double-width French cashmeres, in every shade of colour, at 1s. and 1s. 6d.; real French merino, black and coloured, at 1s. 11d. Ladies purchasing their Winter Dresses will find the largest and best-selected stock in London at HOOPER'S, 52, Oxford-street.

N.B. Many fresh cases will be opened in the morning.

SUMMER Millinery Selling Off.—Madame

GALLOIS, Milliner and Dressmaker, 100, New Bond-street, begs to announce she is now selling the remaining stock of SUMMER BONNETS considerably under cost prices. Mourning and Wedding India orders executed with punctuality and despatch.

MARRIAGE Orders executed in the first

style of FASHION at GRAHAM and CO.'S BELFAST LINEN ESTABLISHMENT, 206, Regent-street, where an extensive assortment of Ladies' ready-made Linen, plain and trimmed, with French Cambric and Valenciennes Lace; Muslin Slips, handsomely trimmed; Riding Linen and Long Cloth Night-dresses of the newest patterns; Creoline Habit-shirts, and gauntlet Gloves, adapted for equestrian use; Creoline Petticoats, Full Fashioned White Cotton and Gauze Merino Waistcoats, Drawers, Union Dresses, and Hose; white Muslin, printed Cambric, French Cambric Frills, and embroidered Fronts for evening dress. Youths' Shirts in every size and quality, are now on sale. Address, GRAHAM and CO., 206, Regent-street.

ANNUAL Sale of Pianofortes.—The Opera

Season having closed, RUDD and CO. have commenced their usual SALE of 64 and 64 COTTAGE and PICCOLOS, returned from Hire. The above instruments have the metallic plate, patent action, repetition touch, and all the modern improvements; and, having been twelve months in use, are much better calculated for the country than new instruments. The prices vary from £12 to £20, being sold at from 25 to 35 guineas when new.

Superior COTTAGE and PICCOLOS for HIRE, from 12s. per month; a reduction made when taken by the year.

PIANOFORTE REPAIRS.—During the last ten years upwards of 2500 Pianofortes have been repaired by RUDD and CO., at the following terms, viz.:—The instrument French polished, the hammers re-covered, keys rendered perfectly white, new silk curtain, and the instrument well tuned, regulated, &c., all included for Two Guineas. For this trifling sum an instrument after six years' use will have the same tone and appearance as when first purchased. Instruments lent during the time, free. Families residing in the country attended on the same terms. A proportion of the travelling expenses being charged extra.

RUDD and CO., MANUFACTURERS, 35, TAVISTOCK-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

Hours of business Ten till Six.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER, 24, Pavement,

Finsbury, London, GENERAL CABINET and UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE.—Stout mahogany chairs in hair seating, French polished, 12s.; very superior ditto with loose seats of fine Spanish mahogany, 18s. 6d.; solid rosewood drawing-room chairs in rich damask, French polished, 13s. 6d.; solid rosewood cabriolet couches en suite, in damask, £8.—Attention is particularly called to his stock of fancy goods, work tables, &c., which can be had at almost any price at his warehouse, 24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY.

TO LADIES.

STAYS—CORSETS—STAYS.

G. ROBERTS

Politely informs Ladies that he is selling, at his unrivalled Stay Warehouses, PARIS WOVE CORSETS at 7s. 6d., nineteen inches in the waist, rising 6d. an inch; also, the Original Genuine Article, of which G. ROBERTS is the only importer in London. The luxury and comfort derived from these Corsets are testified by their being used by the first Ladies—of the highest Court in the world; namely, the Ladies of the English Aristocracy; price 13s. 6d. for eighteen inches, rising 1s. an inch. Good French Coutil Stays, long waists, of superior shapes, at 4s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d.—a challenge to the world. An endless variety of Crinoline Cloth; also, Bustles and Petticoats.—N.B. Ladies should be careful in the selection of their Paris Wove Corsets, as a great many damaged ones were detained and sold at the last Custom-house sale "as perfect." G. R., having purchased a quantity of them, is selling them at 5s. per pair!!

Address—183, Oxford-street, and 4, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge, London.

REGIMENTALS and Left-off Clothes.—

Cash given for GENTLEMEN'S Wearing Apparel, REGIMENTALS, &c.—Officers in her Majesty's and the Hon. East India Company's Service, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, Gentlemen having any quantity of Regimentals or plain Apparel to dispose of, will find an immediate Purchaser with prompt cash. Ladies' Apparel of every description purchased. New clothes, if required, made in exchange. Distance from town of no importance.—S. PEARSON, 2, Lamb's Conduit-street. Books also purchased. Parcels from the country received, and remittance made by post-office order.

HOUSEHOLD Linens for Sale, Monday

and following days.—J. TUCKEY and CO., 47, Duke-street, Manchester-square, London, beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, in town and country, that the Third and Last Lots of the Stock of John and Daniel Mullins, linen manufacturers, near Wellbrook, Ireland, retired from business, which they purchased in April last, in the ab each state, at a discount of 42½ per cent. off the manufacturing prices, and for the pure grass-bleaching of which, without any chemical process, they contracted with a firm of the highest respectability in Ireland, has now been got up to their satisfaction, and conveyed to their remises, where they will offer it for sale.

J. T. and Co. would submit that the above lot consists of Irish linens, sheetings, damask table linen, huckabacks, glass cloths, cambric handkerchiefs, lawns, diapers, &c., of a very superior description only; and, having been purchased and got up under very advantageous circumstances, purchasers can supply themselves with the best goods at lower prices than that generally paid for the commonest articles, particularly in dinner and rout tablecloths, measuring 4, 5, 6, to 10 yards long, by 2½ and 3 yards wide, of the finest quality of double satin damask and the most exquisite patterns, with napkins and slips to match.

A few of the articles and prices are quoted for the convenience of families in the country:—

IRISH LINENS, HUCKABACKS, AND SHEETINGS.
117 pieces yard-wide and seven-eighths Irish linen, pure flax and undressed, 26 yards for 17s. 6d., 20s., 25s. 6d., to 30s. per piece.
280 pieces curiously fine and stout ditto, 33s. 6d., 40s., to 45s. per piece of 27 yards: the finest of which is worth 3s. 6d. per yard.
94 pieces stout linen sheeting, full widths, without seam, suitable for servants' beds, 5s. 6d., 6s. 9d., to 8s. 9d. per pair.

4 bales, or 84 pieces, very fine and stout Irish sheeting, 3, 3½, to 4 yards wide, the real value 4s. 6d. to 10s. per yard, will be sold at 2s. 6d., 3s. 4d., 4s. 6d., to 5s. 9d. per yard.

181 pieces Irish huckaback towelling, pure flax, 4s. 6d., 6s. 6d., to 9s. 6d. per dozen yards.

DAMASK TABLE LINEN AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
370 damask table cloth, 2 to 2½ yards long, splendid patterns, to be sold at 3s. 11d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 9d., to 8s. 6d. each.

200 ditto ditto for servants, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.
425 magnificent double satin damask dinner and rout tablecloths, 3, 4, 5, 6, to 10 yards long, and 2½ to 4 yards wide, 0s., 28s. 6d., 39s. 6d., to 55s., many of which are worth five guineas.

300 handsome damask tablecloths, with centres, 3 yards long, 7s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. each; 6 yards long, 15s. to 25s. 6d. each.
205 dozen breakfast and dinner napkins, 4s., 6s. 6d., to 8s. 9d. per dozen; and 96 dozen satin damask dinner ditto, yard square, 12s. 6d. to 26s. per dozen; those at 26s. are equal to foreign damask at three guineas.

25 pieces damask slips or layovers, 1s., 1s. 6d., to 2s. 6d. per yard.
20 dozen Irish cambric handkerchiefs, equal to French, 6s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 12s. 9d. per dozen, those at 1s. 9d. being as fine as French at 30s.
170 dozen gentlemen's cambric handkerchiefs, 9s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. per dozen.

SOILED LINENS.
About £1800 worth of linens, soiled, will be offered for sale at half-price, being the remaining portion of the first two lots of the stock purchased in April, consisting of pieces and cut lengths of Irish linens and sheetings, tablecloths, napkins, &c. From this lot some extraordinary bargains may be selected.

J. T. and Co. will also offer for sale 2500 pieces of undressed long cloths, which have been sold to them at a discount of 30 per cent., and are laid out to be sold at the following prices, per piece of 24 yards:—500 pieces, 4s. 9d. each; 50 pieces, yard wide, 5s. 10d. each; 1500 pieces stout and fine shirting, 8s. 11d. to 10s. 9d. each; the greater part of the latter worth 9d. per yard.

P.S. A large stock of blankets, quilts, counterpanes, and furniture chintzes, very cheap.

Patterns sent per post, or goods forwarded for comparison or approval, carriage free.

Address, J. TUCKEY and CO., 47, Duke-street, Manchester-square, London.—Established 1794.

ELASTIC Boots.—The Queen's Boots.—

J. SPARKES HALL informs Ladies and Gentlemen that he has brought his ELASTIC BOOT to the highest state of perfection; and having recently effected several important improvements in that excellent article, which have rendered it the easiest, best fitting, and most elegant boot ever offered, he has manufactured for the present season a stock of more than 2000 pairs. He begs to announce that this assortment comprises single soles, double soles, treble soles, and cork soles, all made on an entirely new principle, and warranted to be of the most durable as well as the most beautiful workmanship. The shape and form are peculiarly his own, and, from the extensive patronage he is honoured with, he believes the only true form that has ever been adopted to secure both ease and neatness. Every article is, in respect of material, workmanship, fit, and style, the best; and all workmen and workwomen at this establishment have good wages and regular employment throughout the year. A printed circular, with full particulars of the prices of the following articles, with instructions for taking measure in the readiest manner, will be forwarded with great pleasure free to any part of the world. Elastic boots, elastic clogs, and goloshes for ladies, gentlemen, and children, without straps or fastenings, elastic shoes, elastic ankle bands, elastic beaver soles, and elastic gaiters.—J. Sparkes Hall, Maker to her Majesty the Queen and the Queen of the Belgians, 308, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic Institution.

BILE! BILE! BILE!

TO Lovers of the Luxuries of the Table.—

TRY WORBOY'S VEGETABLE PILLS—These fine Herbal Pills are extensively patronized, being devoid of all mercury and other mineral preparations, and may be taken with perfect safety.

To persons leading a sedentary life they are invaluable, as by their timely use are prevented or removed many unpleasant consequences arising from confinement, such as piles, habitual costiveness, indigestion, flatulency, pains in the back and loins, headache, giddiness, drowsiness, impaired vision, loss of memory, general debility, &c.

In all FEMALE COMPLAINTS they are of essential service, removing heartburn, yellowness of the skin, pimples, fluttering of the stomach, pains in the loins, sick headache, nervous irritability, and hysterical affections, assisting nature to perform her elaborate functions.

Persons enclosing thirteen postage stamps to the proprietor will receive a box by return of post.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. each, by W. S. Worboys, Chemist, Golden Key, 76, Charlotte-terrace, New-cut, Lambeth (nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre).

Wholesale agents, Barelly and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; also by Mr. G. Eade, 39, Goswell-street, London; Mr. G. Harper, Bank-plain, Norwich; Mr. R. Wilkinson, Northwell-street, Hartlepool; Mr. J. Cotman, Old Town, Croydon; Mr. C. Wiggall, grocer, Epsom.

THE Liverpool and London Fire and Life INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836. Empowered by Act of Parliament. Offices in Liverpool—No. 8, Water-street.

DIRECTORS.
William Earle, Esq., Chairman.
Wm. Dixon, Esq.; Wm. Nicol, Esq., Deputy Chairmen.
Offices in London—3, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, and 28, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.

DIRECTORS.
William Ewart, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
George Frederick Young, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Capital, £1,500,000. Surplus, £160,000. Liability of the Proprietors unlimited.

Fire Insurances, at home and abroad, effected on moderate terms. Life Insurances in all its branches, on a new system of Guaranteed Bonuses, and at low premiums.

Full prospectuses may be had on application at the chief offices, and the various agencies throughout the country.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.
BENJ. HENDERSON, Resident Secretary in London.

REDUCED RATES OF PREMIUM.

NORTH British Insurance Company,

4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury, and 10, Pall-mall East, London.

Established in 1809, and Incorporated by Royal Charter.

President—His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
Chairman—Sir Peter Laurie, Alderman.

Deputy-Chairman—Francis Warden, Esq.
Resident Directors—B. and M. Boyd, Esqrs.

John Webster, M.D., F.R.S., Physician.

The benefits of Life Assurance are afforded by this Company to their utmost extent, combined with perfect security in a fully subscribed capital of One Million, besides an accumulating Premium Fund exceeding half a million sterling, and a Revenue from Life Premiums alone of more than £100,000, which is annually increasing. Four-fifths of the profits are septennially divided among the insurers on the participation scale of premiums. On Insurances for the whole life, half the premium may remain on credit for the first seven years.

Tables of increasing Rates have been formed upon a plan peculiar to this Company, whereby assurances may be effected for the whole term of life at the least possible immediate expense, the premium commencing very low, and gradually increasing during the first five years, after which period an uniform premium is required during the remainder of life.

The Directors invite the attention of Insurers to the reduction in their premiums. The following is a specimen of the rates now required:—

Age.	Without Profits.	Age.	With Profits.
20	£1 12 11	20	£1 18 2
30	2 3 0	30	2 9 10
40	2 17 3	40	3 5 0
50	3 19 9	50	4 7 0

Prospectuses, with tables of rates, and full particulars, may be obtained of the Secretary, 4, New Bank-buildings; and of the Actuary, John King, Esq., 10, Pall-mall East.

HENRY T. THOMSON, Secretary.

SUMS of Money for Children, from £10

to £200, payable to Insurer on a Child becoming 14 or 21 years of age, may be secured by easy Monthly or Quarterly payments, at the Office of the

MUTUAL INSURANCE BENEFIT INSTITUTION,

51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET.

Established 1820.

PATRONS.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Lords Denman, Brougham, &c.

Invested Capital, £10,000 Sterling.

EXAMPLES.—By the payment of 2s. 6d. per month, £20 may be secured when a child becomes 14 years of age. Or for 3s. 3d. per month, £50 may be insured, payable at the age of 21 years. For 6s. 8d. per month, £100 may be secured, payable when a Youth, 21 years next birthday, becomes 40 years of age. Other ages and sums in proportion.

ANNUITIES of £15 to £12 per annum, for Life, commencing immediately, for a sum of money paid down; or to begin at any future age by paying a fixed rate of contributions for a given number of years; and

SUMS OF MONEY, from £10 to £50, payable to surviving Children or next of kin, upon the DEATH of the member, may also be insured in this Institution by persons, male or female, and whether members of other societies or not; the terms and particulars of which may be obtained by applying at the London Office, or of any Agent.

* A letter, by post, addressed to the Secretary, 51, Threadneedle-street, from any part of the United Kingdom, will obtain for the writer a printed form for a person proposing to effect an Insurance, to fill up with particulars.

IMPORTANT to Ladies and Gentlemen.—

A. BOURA, French Dyer and Seourer (de Paris), 31, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, London, the original importer and improver of the process for Cleaning, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in General, that he has imported and improved a new process, by which he Cleans, to look almost equal to new, Silk, Satin, Poplin, Merino, Mousseline de Laine, and Chalis Dresses, without unpicking. Every description of Silk, Waistcoat, Trousers, Coat, Cravat, Gloves, Parasol, Shawl, Merino, Cachemire, Embroidery, Blonde, Gauze, Crape, Velvet, Curtain, Furniture, Carpet, &c., cleaned and dyed, far surpassing anything of the kind yet offered to the public.—N.B. By Merino dyed fast colour, without shrinking, to look equal to new. Spots of Grease, Oil, Wax, &c., taken out of any article of Silk, Satin, Poplin, Velvet, and every other material, without cleaning the whole.

SURGICAL Ingenuity.—Effectual Support

to Distended Veins.—POPE and PLANTE have professional approval for their ELASTIC STOCKINGS, without lacing or impediment to motion. They are light and pervious, yield elastic and equable support, forming the best relief for varicose enlargement. Knee-caps, application, and the article sent by post from the manufacturers, Pope and Plante, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

COCKLE'S Compound Antibilious and

FAMILY APERIENT PILLS.

"Of birth divine, in lap of ages nursed,
The healing art, auspicious, ranks the first;
Handmaid benignant! in affliction's hour,
To calm the body's pangs, and renovate its power."

The science of medicine yields to none in the ennobling object of its contemplation, namely,—the relief of suffering humanity; for what boon is more worthy of praise than that which medicine confers in assuaging and its enjoyments the sufferers who, perchance, had imagined they were never more to return? It is then the powers of art are most her claims receive the fullest vindication.

BEST Bone Pens, flexible as any quill,

and not so liable to fail as metallic pens. Fifty of the best quality, in a box, price 1s.; or by post, for thirteen stamps. Superior Note-paper, 4s. per ream. Cream-laid Note, 6s. per ream. Best adhesive Envelopes, 1s. per box. Extra superfine Wax, 4s. per lb. Improved Pen-cleaners, 2s. each. Mordan and Co.'s Gold Pens, diamond points, 5s. each. Samples of stationery and papers forwarded. Orders by post, promptly attended to; amounting to £3, carriage free.

F. W. Ralph, Commercial Stationer, 36, Throgmorton street, Bank.

CARPETS.—Splendid Designs in Tapestry,

4s. and 4s. 3d.; best Brussels, 3s. 6d. per yard; and well-seasoned Floor cloth at 2s. 6d. per yard. — LUCK, KENT, and CUMMING have REMOVED their ESTABLISHMENTS from Carpenters'-hall, London-wall, and Hat on-garden, to 4, Regent-street (opposite Howell and James's), where they trust the patronage they have so long enjoyed will be continued.

They are disposing of several thousand yards at the above low prices, and every other description of Carpeting equally reasonable. Turkey Carpets, Damasks, Chintzes, &c.

ALPACA Umbrellas.—It has long been

most desirable to find out some material to supersede silk for the covering of an umbrella, on account of its being so soon worn out by the friction of the hand. After several experiments, W. and L. SANGSEER have succeeded in applying a new material, known as Alpaca, which will wear considerably longer than any silk, look as well, and cost only half the price—viz., 10s. 6d. instead of 21s.

In offering this new article to the Public, the Patentees beg to state that they have licensed several of the large wholesale manufacturers, consequently they may be obtained of most Umbrella Dealers in the kingdom, and of Sangster's, Patentees, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; and 10, Royal Exchange.

WRAY'S Tonic Mixture for Nervous

Complaints, Physical Debility, &c.—Particularly adapted for FEMALES of a nervous temperament or weak constitution, the result of disease or a long residence in tropical climates, will find WRAY'S TONIC MIXTURE the medicine best calculated for strengthening the corporeal frame; freeing it from all impurity, giving a stimulus to the whole nervous system and a healthy and invigorating tone to the generative organs, when impaired by disease or other causes.

Prepared only by M. O. Wray; and sold, wholesale and retail, by Messrs. Wray and Co., at 453, New Oxford-street (removed from 118, Holborn-hill); and sold, in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 22s. each.

WRAY'S Celebrated Balsamic Pills, for

the cure of Local Debility, Affections of the Kidneys, Pains in the Loins, &c. &c., frequently performing in recent cases a perfect cure in the space of a few days. They have also been found decidedly efficacious in cases of Gout and Rheumatism, Lumbago, &c. At 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each box. Post free, 3s., 5s., and 7s. till 9 p.m., Surgeons' advice gratuitously from 11 till 1 a.m., and 7 till 9 p.m., every day, at 453, NEW OXFORD-STREET. Consultations in the remotest part of the country can be treated successfully on describing minutely their case, and enclosing a Post-office order for advice and medicine, which can be forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed and carefully protected from observation. All letters to be addressed to M. O. WRAY, 453, New Oxford-street, London.

IMPORTANT to all Families.—By the use

of ROBINSON'S PATENT LIQUID GLUE, Ladies may mend their own China or Glass—Gentlemen repair their Furniture or Mouldings—Cabinet and Coach Makers despatch a job in an hour, that would, with common Glue, require twenty-four. It is applicable alike to Wood, Cast-iron, Marble, Stone, Glass, &c. It resists moisture, time, or climate. In bottles, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d. Sold only at 75 High Holborn, London.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA! CHOLERA!!!
LADIES wishing to have their Beds,

MATTRESSES, &c., freed from all impurities, as moths, maggots, &c., and ward off the coming pestilence, will apply to the Factory, 14, KINGSGATE-STREET, HOLBORN, for list of charges, &c. (which are trifling). 1070 Families of the first importance having had one to it to their friends and the public; OLD ones made equal to new, and in good feathers a surplus for pillows, &c., more than repays the purification. Sent home dry, clean, and sweet, fit for use. CHARLES HERRING, Patentee.

CHOLERA PREVENTED AND CURED.

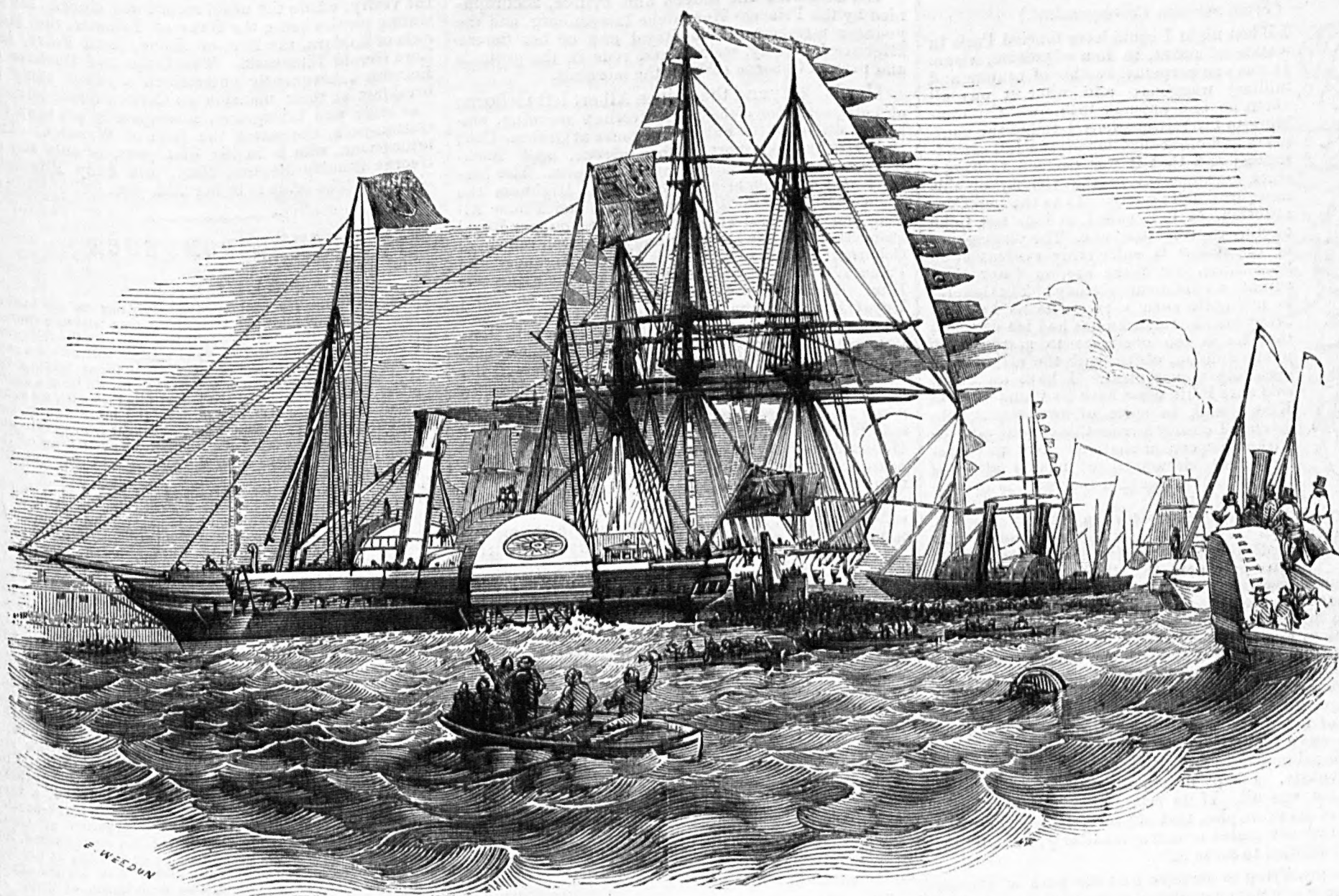
CHOLERA and Bowel Complaints.—

FENNING'S STOMACHIC MIXTURE in one magic dose cures Looseness and Diarrhoea; thousands attest this, thousands command it. Taken once a week it will prevent an attack of Cholera; it should be kept ready in every house. Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d., 1s. 6d., and 8s. (family size, great saving), by Fenning, Broadway, Hammer-smith; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Proust, 229, Strand; Collins, 54, Piccadilly; Kingsford, Kensington; Croydon; Kelland, Greenwich; and all respectable Chemists. Orders by letter, with remittance, immediately sent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DIXON'S Antibilious Pills.—No Medicine

ever offered to the public has met with such general approval as DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. For the last FIFTY YEARS they have been considered a safe and effectual remedy for complaints arising from affections of the Liver and Stomach, viz., Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Flatulency, Spasms, Costiveness, and the disorders caused from the want of a proper secretion of bile. They are well calculated for those persons and elderly people who are obliged constantly to take some medicine in order to assist the action of the bowels, as they contain no drastic ingredients, and their repeated use does not lessen their efficacy, or weaken the stomach; they have a peculiar effect in relieving Headache, and all disagreeable symptoms which arise from too much wine, or any excess of the table. As a medicine in warm climates, where bilious complaints are so frequent and alarming, they are an invaluable remedy, and strongly recommended to persons who travel, as they retain their efficacy for some years. The proprietors, have been lent preparation, in consequence of repeated applications, have been induced to offer a ONE-SHILLING BOX, which is sold wholesale and retail, with the former sizes, at their new Establishment, 24, Conduit-street, Regent-street (none are genuine which have not George Dixon engraved on the Government Stamp, sealed with his arms); and sold by Messrs. Butler and Harding, Cheapside; Barelly and Sons, Farringdon-street; Newbery and Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Drew and Co., Bush-lane, Cannon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Willoughby and Co., Bishopsgate-street; Dietrichstein and Hannay, Oxford-street; in Dublin by Messrs. Butler and Co.; Sackville-street; in Edinburgh by Messrs. Raines and Co.; and retail by all dealers in patent Medicines.



EMBARKATION OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT AT WOOLWICH.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT.

After proroguing Parliament our amiable and beloved Queen has departed for Scotland; and the pomp and circumstance of both these occasions have tended to prove, through the enthusiastic expression of public feeling, that the attachment of her subjects was never more devotedly sincere. Nor in this remark must be forgotten her illustrious consort, whose whole life has been worthy of his high position, and who will be the chosen recipient of golden opinions wherever a just admiration of goodness combined with greatness shall prevail.

The Queen and Prince left Buckingham Palace, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal, in an open carriage and four, at twenty minutes past three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, for Woolwich, to embark for Scotland.

The Countess of Gainsborough and the Viscountess Canning, ladies in waiting, followed in a carriage and four; and Lord Alfred Paget and Captain the Hon. Alexander Gordon, equerries in waiting, occupied another carriage.

At a quarter past four o'clock a royal salute, fired from the mortar battery, announced the near approach of her Majesty, and in about two minutes after, the royal carriage, containing her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, entered the dockyard, and proceeded to the place of embarkation betwixt two lines of the infantry and along the artillery companies of the Dockyard Brigade. Her Majesty alighted at some distance from the steps of the landing-place, and was received by the Earl of Auckland and the other Lords of the Admiralty, and Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Downman, and Brigade-Major Cuppage. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits, and, leaning on the arm of the Earl of Auckland, walked along the green baize carpeting and descended the steps to the barge of the royal yacht, in waiting at the place of embarkation. Her Majesty was handed on board by the Earl of Auckland, and was immediately joined by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. The Countess of Gainsborough and Viscountess Canning (ladies in waiting), and Lord Alfred Paget and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon (equerries in waiting), also entered the barge, and were steered to the royal yacht by Captain Lord A. Fitzclarence, G.C.H. The guard of honour of the Royal Marines presented arms and the band played the national anthem as her Majesty walked along the wharf; and the guns of the Boat Brigade, drawn up across the river above the Fiscard frigate, fired a royal salute from four 24-pounders. Hundreds of boats were on the river, and the parties on board had an excellent view of the embarkation.

No. 89.

Her Majesty reached and ascended the steps leading to the royal yacht amidst the enthusiastic cheers of thousands of spectators. The hoisting of the royal standard was the signal of the royal movements, and the whole of the arrangements were conducted in an admirable manner, and to the entire satisfaction of her Majesty.

At forty minutes past four o'clock the royal yacht left her moorings and proceeded slowly down the river, under a royal salute, fired by a party of the Dockyard Boat Brigade, from the 32-pounder guns on board the Fiscard frigate. Her Majesty continued on deck, in conversation with Prince Albert, the Earl of Auckland, and Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence; and the evening being very fine, and the Fiscard and other vessels in the river decorated with numerous colours, the scene was of a very animated description.

The Black Eagle, steam-vessel, Master Commander S. B. Cook, with four of the royal carriages on board; the Vivid, steam-vessel, Captain Smith, with a Queen's messenger and an inspector and party of the A division of the Metropolitan Police, in plain clothes; and the Undine and Trinity yacht-steamers followed, and were to be joined at the mouth of the river by the Virago, steam-sloop, under the command of Commander Harris, of the Ganges. Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, with his Flag-Lieutenant Fowler, and Mr. Dyer, secretary, went down the river with the squadron.

At Erith, Purfleet, Greenhithe, &c., crowds of spectators lined the shores, to view the progress of the royal steam fleet; and, although it was nearly dark when the squadron passed Gravesend, the Terrace and Town piers, as also the river wall, were crowded with visitors, who experienced little difficulty in distinguishing her Majesty's yacht from the fleet of steamers that accompanied her by the brilliant lights shining from her suite of cabins.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ROYAL YACHT.

The royal yacht is greatly improved in her internal appearance since she was last at Woolwich. The entire deck has been painted to resemble oak, and the inside of the bulwarks an excellent imitation of American bird's-eye maple, and the parts of the paddle-boxes next the deck of the same neat pattern. On the interior of each paddle-box a royal crown has been placed, richly carved and gilt, together with a laurel and oak branch crossed. It has also emblematical carvings of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, with the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense." The two paddle-boxes are joined to each other across the deck by platforms about eight feet above the deck, with ample room for two persons to promenade, and at the same time have a far more commanding view than could be obtained from the deck. A spacious seat, stuffed with elastic material and covered with morocco leather, and richly carved elbow rests, is placed against each of the paddle-boxes on the elevated platform for repose. A large

space in the centre of the platform has been left open to admit of a free circulation of air and give light to the engine-room. On each of the stern ends of the paddle-boxes two very handsome recesses or alcoves have been fitted and lighted seawards with plate glass; and the front is made to rise and fall similar to the movable roofs of handsome modern carriages, to shade from the sun or protect from rain, the projecting material being of the finest waterproof leather. The royal entrance to the cabins is near the tiller, and lighted on all sides upon deck with plate glass windows, and contains a table, with cushioned seats for resting upon, and well adapted for shelter in unfavourable weather. The principal cabin below is beautifully fitted up, and the seats are cushioned, and covered with crimson morocco leather all round the stern side of the vessel; the fireplace, near the rudder-handle, is quite a gem, being constructed of beautifully-formed groups of flowers, highly coloured, and preserved by the finest enamel on a delicate ground, and encased in solid and brightly-polished brass mouldings: the chimney of the fireplace having the appearance of a handsome pillar, supported on an appropriate base, and, altogether, possessing a very pleasing effect. The handle of the rudder passes through the principal cabin, and is covered completely round with carving, which gives it an appearance of being a pillar supporting the deck. The chief cabin is profusely lighted with plate-glass windows; and on the side next the passage, the doors and windows are filled with ground glass. The dining-room is spacious, and contains on the walls, maps on spring-rollers, of the world, the British isles, and others. The royal bedroom, on the other side of the royal yacht, is very retired, and, with the dressing-closet, handsomely fitted. The four posts of the royal bedstead are beautifully carved; and the corners of the roof have each the figure of a dolphin, richly gilt, which affords a fine relief to the curtains of a pure white ground, with a subdued carmine-coloured flower, with leaves attached. The fringes are crimson, and harmonize beautifully with the other parts of the room. The moulding of the ceiling throughout the principal rooms and passages is formed of concave and convex representations of a sea shell: the convex one, gilded and placed alternately with the concave, gives a fine relief to them. The entire interior of the royal yacht may be justly deemed worthy of a naval palace befitting the Queen of the Ocean.

THE CHINESE JUNK.—Last week the Count and Countess de Neuilly the ex-King and Queen of the French, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, accompanied by a large party of friends, visited the Chinese junk, "Keying." They were received by Mr. Lane, one of the proprietors, who conducted them round the vessel. They appeared much delighted with the novelty, which continues, when the weather is favourable, to attract crowds of visitors.

PARIS AND THE PARISIANS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ALL last night I could have fancied Paris in a state of active, in lieu of passive, siege. It was one perpetual rumble of cannon and military waggons; and what it was all about no one appears to know. On rambling to the fortifications I found the engineers and other functionaries in full consultation; and that it was decided to have a sixth encampment in the vicinity of this most combustible city. As to the new Constitution, as it is called, it bids fair to be anything but a sound one. The plague-spot of dissension is sufficiently evident upon its surface, for there are no fewer than seventy amendments already! *The General* is not quite such a favourite as he was. Many people think he has had his day, and that he is too obstinate to march with public opinion, which, with the majority, is decidedly monarchical. I have all along said that Paris must have its Court and its King; and, in spite of intervening obstacles, I clearly foresee this devoutly-to-be-wished-for consummation. Not the least important circumstance in this state of things is the fact that the army is favourable to royalty.

Lamartine, great even amidst reverses, as a true poet should be, has triumphantly replied to his accusers. I believe him to have been actuated (though mistakenly) by the purest motives. An extreme candour pervades the document, as the following extract will show. He says: "The first accusation is, that I have been ardent in ambition, weak in the exercise of power during the interregnum and the dictatorship. I answer—The revolution of February took me by surprise, as it did everybody. The republican system, the government of pure reason, was to me the ideal, more or less distant, of the right, the sovereignty of the people. It never was a conspiracy. I had no aversion to the constitutional monarchy, no personal animosities against the dynasty. I kept myself apart from its favours, and that was all. If its reign, of which I esteemed some of its principles, that of peace, for instance, had not either contracted or corrupted liberty, I should not have hesitated to serve it."

It is gratifying to perceive that the path of French honour is one not encumbered with *debris*, even by the events of revolution. With respect to the documents, letters, and papers found in the Tuileries, M. Coquerel, and several other members, have urged that the further publication cannot be of any advantage to the state, and that, consequently, all that ought to be done is to return these private papers to the royal family. M. Coquerel observes that "it would be quite unworthy of France not to restore letters exchanged between a mother and her children, between wives and their husbands, between one member of a family and the others; that the intercourse of private life ought to be sacred, even when the matter concerns a royal family." The editor of the *Revue Retrospective* will, I hope to learn, be interdicted from further pandering to a vicious curiosity.

Both the *Presse* and the *Constitutionnel* are so violent that we every morning expect to hear of their suppression; and many think that that only is required for the next war of the barricades. The calculation is not altogether visionary; for, out of a population of 900,000, one-fifth are said to be *rouge*, which leaves, with the late losses and imprisonments, about 150,000 most determined rebels! What English family would think of residing in Paris under such circumstances? What young lady will domicile herself in once-brilliant Paris, when, in walking from the Boulevards des Italiens to the Rue St. Honoré, she may find herself, on turning a corner, between the fire of 10,000 *blouses* and as many *vieux braves* of the *Metidja*!

Diplomatically speaking, Austria is quite right in positively refusing, courteously, all mediation in the Italian question. The negotiation should be, properly, only between the Courts of Vienna and Turin for an adjustment of the difficulty. So—Count Pahlus is to be Minister Plenipotentiary from the Czar. There are fêtes in store.

The state of the literary world here is lamentable, and the change must be most severely felt by the *feuilletonists*. Eugene Sue, Balzac, George Sand, Guinot, Janin—where now are your thousands per annum? At such a time the booksellers, newspaper proprietors, and actors, whom they have enriched, should club together to endow their benefactors. But will they?—Alas!—as Lacon says—"The reward in this arena is not always to the swift, nor the prize to the strong. Editors have gained more pounds by publishing Milton's works than he ever gained pence by writing them; and Garrick has reaped a richer harvest in a single night, by acting in one play of Shakspeare's, than that poet himself obtained by the genius which inspired the whole!"

Yours, B.
Paris, Hotel des * * *, Wednesday.

THE COURT.

On SATURDAY her Majesty and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, and the younger branches of the Royal Family, walked early in the park of Osborne.

On SUNDAY the Queen and Prince, accompanied by the Princess Hohenlohe Langenburg, and the younger members of the Royal and of her Serene Highness's family, walked and rode in the grounds and park of Osborne early in the morning.

Her Majesty and the Prince Albert left Osborne at half-past nine o'clock on MONDAY morning, embarked on board the Fairy royal yacht at Osborne Pier, and reached Gosport before eleven, and Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes past one. Her Majesty was accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Prince Alfred, and the royal suite. The three younger Royal Princesses and the Dowager Lady Lyttelton remain at Osborne, together with her Serene Highness the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, and the Princesses Eliza, Adelaide, and Feodora of Hohenlohe. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also remains some time longer at her present residence in East Cowes-park. At half-past two o'clock the Queen held a Privy Council and Court. Before the council her Majesty gave audiences to Earl Spencer, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Sir George Grey. The Most Honourable John Marquis of Breadalbane was, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his seat at the board. Several gentlemen had the honour of presentation, and audiences were granted. Count and Countess of Neuilly and the Duke and Duchess of Nemours called at Buckingham Palace, to pay their respects to her Majesty previous to her departure for Scotland.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived in town on Tuesday from his residence at Kew. His Royal Highness, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse, went to the House of Peers to attend the ceremony of the prorogation of Parliament.

The Duke of Wellington attended the early service on Sunday in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. Dr. Wesley preached the sermon and administered the sacrament.

Lord and Lady John Russell are not expected to return to town from their tour in Ireland and Scotland until the close of the present month. Previously to their return they will pass a few weeks with the Earl and Countess of Minto, at Minto Castle, Roxburghshire.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Mary Wood left town on Saturday last for Nuneham-park, on a visit to Mr. Harcourt and Frances Countess Waldegrave.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose are entertaining a select party at Buchanan Castle, Stirlingshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have arrived at Tottenham-park, near Marlborough, from Cowes, Isle of Wight, and intend to receive a succession of visitors during this and the ensuing month.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and family are now staying at Ardverikie, Laggan, the noble marquis's shooting-lodge in the Highlands. Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn and Viscount and Viscountess Sydney are amongst the visitors.

Lord and Lady James Hay have arrived at their seat in Aberdeenshire from London, and intend residing there until the spring of next year.

The Earl of Wilton was elected commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron at a meeting held at Cowes last week, in the room of the Marquis of Donegal, who has resigned.

Lord Rokeby, accompanied by his agent, Wm. Bolam, Esq., has been recently paying a visit to his several estates in the counties of York, Durham, and Northumberland.

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence entertained a select circle, including the Marquis of Anglesey, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, the Earl Spencer, the Earl Cadogan, Sir Andrew Barnard, and the Hon. Colonel George Anson, at dinner on Sunday evening, at his residence at St. James's.

Lord and Lady Holland received at dinner on Sunday, at Holland-house, the Comte de Montemolin and a distinguished party.

Sir George Grey, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, has left town to attend the Queen during her Majesty's excursion to Scotland.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening, at their residence in Carlton-gardens, a select circle.

On Tuesday forenoon the MARRIAGE of Lady Jane Seymour Fitzgerald, only daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, with Mr. W. J. Repton, M.P. for St. Alban's, was celebrated at the parish church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in the presence of a select circle of the immediate friends of both parties. The bride arrived at the church shortly after eleven o'clock, in company with the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, and was attended to the altar by the Ladies Charlotte and Augusta Scott, and by the Hon. Miss Foley. The ceremony was performed in a very impressive manner by the Rev. E. Repton, canon of Westminster, and uncle to the bridegroom. The Duke of Leinster gave his daughter away. At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal party retired to

the vestry, where the usual record was signed, the attesting parties being the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Kildare, the Earl of Eldon, Lord Foley, and Lord Gerald Fitzgerald. The Duke and Duchess of Leinster subsequently entertained a select party to breakfast at their mansion on Carlton-house-terrace. The bride and bridegroom subsequently left town for Gatton-park, the seat of the Earl of Warwick. The bridegroom, who is in his 31st year, is only son of George Stanley Repton, Esq., and Lady Elizabeth Repton. The bride is in her 25th year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GENERAL.

A SUBSCRIBER.—We are not aware of, nor do we believe there is, any process for making vinegar within a shorter space of time than three or four months. By the following simple process a barrel of good vinegar will afford a constant supply for a length of time without leaving the slightest deposit:—Let a few quarts be drawn from a barrel of very good vinegar, and the barrel filled up with an equal quantity of white wine. Knock in the bung lightly, and keep the barrel in a place where the heat is moderate and regular. After the lapse of a few months again draw off the quantity as directed above, and pour in an equal quantity of white wine.

CLEMENTINA cannot be ignorant of the fact that it is not etiquette at a public ball for a gentleman to request to dance with a lady with whom he is unacquainted, unless he is introduced by the master of the ceremonies, or by some other authorized individual. Supposing the gentleman properly introduced, and an eligible partner, we should recommend Clementina to accept him. If, however, she should entertain any objection, there can be no doubt her own tact will suggest a plausible and courteous excuse for the refusal. If Clementina will refer to "The Fashions," in recent numbers of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER, she will there find illustrations and directions explanatory of the most fashionable styles of dressing the hair.

A CONSTANT READER AND SUBSCRIBER.—We presume our correspondent must have employed too large a proportion of gum. Try the quince bandoline, as directed in the answer to "Lady Caroline" in this day's correspondence. MRS. GEORGE GREY.—To destroy black-beetles, strew red wafers every night in the places infested by them. The common red wafers will be found to answer the purpose perfectly well, as they are coloured with red-lead, a very small portion of which will suffice to poison a black-beetle. Traps have been invented for the extermination of these noxious insects. A good contrivance, we are informed, for catching them is a box with sloping sides, having at the top a circular aperture edged with glass. The beetles crawl in, but cannot crawl out of, this description of trap. It should be set every night; and the beetles may be destroyed by scalding water.

F. M. S.—Mary of Gueldres was married to James II. of Scotland, in the abbey church of Holyrood-house, in the year 1449. She was the daughter of Arnold, Duke of Gueldres, and she was appointed regent on the death of James II., who perished at the siege of Roxburgh Castle. On receiving intelligence of her husband's death Mary repaired to the camp with her son, James III., then eight years of age. She kept up the spirit of the army with more than masculine courage, and the consequence was that the castle was soon levelled with the ground. The flight of Margaret of England into Scotland engendered a close friendship between her and Mary of Gueldres. The two Queens, both of French descent, projected an alliance between Edward, Prince of Wales, and Margaret, the daughter of Mary of Gueldres; but this union was marred by the misfortunes of the Prince's family. The latter years of her life were embittered by a variety of disappointments. Her second son, Alexander, was taken prisoner by the English, either whilst going to or returning from the Low Countries, whither he went to visit his grandfather. Mary's control over the education of her children was limited by the state, and her character was assailed at the very time she was living the life of a recluse in a religious house which she herself had founded. She died a prey to melancholy in the year 1466, and was buried with great solemnity in Trinity College, Edinburgh, which she had founded. She had issue—James III., King of Scotland; Alexander, Duke of Albany; John, Earl of Mar; Margaret, Countess of Arran; and Cecily. The remains of Mary of Gueldres were recently discovered, and removed from their original resting-place for reinterment in the chapel of Holyrood-house.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Directions for dressing the hair in waved bandeaux were given in the answer to "Constance," and LADY CAROLINE.—Pour boiling water on the seeds and core of a quince. Cover them over, and let them soak for four-and-twenty hours; then strain them through fine muslin. Scent the infusion highly with any kind of perfume, according to taste. Almond perfume will be found very agreeable. BANDOLINE.—We have given directions for making this article in several previous numbers of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER. For preparing quince bandoline, see the answer to "Clementina" above.

JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT.—Wash the lace in the usual way, and then draw it through thin boiled starch. Hang up the lace to dry, and damp it before ironing. The starch is sometimes used raw or unboiled, in which case the lace should be ironed at once, and not left to dry after the starching. We give the preference to the first method.

ALPHA.—Take half a pound of finely sifted double-refined sugar; whip to a froth the white of an egg, into which a few drops of lavender vinegar have been thrown; paste first this wet the sugar till it is as stiff as a good working paste; then drop it on paper, with a little pounded sugar first sprinkled over it; lastly, put the paper with the composition on it into a cool oven.—To make almond cakes the French way: Take a quarter of a pound of sweet almonds, beat them to a paste in a mortar, and to prevent them turning to oil, occasionally throw into the mortar a little pounded sugar; next put to the almond paste an ounce of flour, the yolks of three eggs previously beaten, and four ounces of pounded sugar; mix these all well together for a quarter of an hour, and then add to them the whites of four eggs beaten to a froth; divide the whole into small cakes, and bake them in paper slightly buttered; throw over them mixed with a little flour. Bake them in a very cool oven; when they are of a good brown colour they are done, and take the paper off while they are warm. If it is wished to make them of bitter almonds, the only difference is that you use a mixture of bitter and sweet almonds, the proportion of which should be two of bitter to one of sweet almonds.

Z. K. T.—The only means by which correct information can be gained is by addressing an army agent, or the editors of the *United Service Gazette* or *Naval and Military*

Gazette. An answer will be given the following week in the "Correspondence."
PETITE is quite right.
R. Z. TOPAZ.—The two subjects will certainly be given, though delayed during the past fortnight by reason of an extraordinary press of matter.
S. M.—Our very best thanks for the musical MS.
MARIANNE.—The contributions are all excellent, and we return our grateful thanks for them.
SUSAN.—1. One of the answers is correct. 2. We cannot say. 3. No precise period has been as yet appointed.
MRS. D. C. E.—We cannot do better than recommend Mr. J. Dobson (baby linen warehouseman and outfitter), 127, High-street, Borough, where every article of the kind can be obtained. If the order be not very trifling it would, no doubt, be forwarded free of expense to any part of the country. As Mr. Dobson regularly advertises in this journal, any further particulars may be gleaned by a reference to his own announcements.
RECEIVED.—Edgar, Pestalozzi, Camilla, Hyas the Athenian, N. T., Palladio, George Augustus, Norman, Elena, Adelaide, Amelie.

MEDICAL.

ROSE ALEXANDER.—We recommend you to try the milk diet as suggested; and, if it agrees with you, you may with safety continue its use.
L. M.—This correspondent ought to have forwarded her address, as the case she interests herself about was of such a character that immediate attention should have been given to it. We have no doubt, from the account given, that the organ alluded to is displaced; and that the opinion of the assistant is a grave error. Let a senior medical officer examine the patient whose future comfort is materially affected, by early means being taken to replace and remedy the mischief done.
JOHN T. K.—Tincture of iodine 3 oz., with one drachm of iodine dissolved in it, and applied to the corns with a camel's-hair pencil, is a certain cure.
ANTHOPE.—Loose flannel drawers, made so that they are attached to and form part of the bedgown, will be useful. Only under these circumstances do we recommend the use of flannel, except in cases of children with weak constitutions.
SARAH J.—Antimonialis pulv. gr. vj., taken every night at bedtime.
JANE SCOTT.—Yours is a frequent case, and must excite no alarm. Before walking out take a glass of wine and part of an Abernethy or captain's biscuit.
S. T.—Toothache often arises from gastric derangement. Under such circumstances the prominent symptoms of indigestion, such as flatulence and acidity, will be present. If the pain be periodical, try three-grain doses of quinine in some bitter infusion.
A SUFFERER.—Abstain from the use of narcotics, and, in fact, from your medicine-chest. You had better die from natural causes than hasten your own death, as you certainly are now doing.
A. Z.—The symptoms of *plethora* are—red and suffused eyes, a full strong pulse, florid complexion, noise in the ears, drowsiness, and headache. Consult your surgeon, who will probably bleed you.
ANNETTE.—The numbness of the limb depends upon pressure of some nerve of motion—cramp upon some irregularity in the nervous system; but the cause of this is very obscure.
N.B.—CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for contributions sent to this office, nor will they in any case return them. If not accepted they are immediately destroyed. Parties, therefore, who desire to preserve such compositions should keep copies of them.

The subscription to this paper is 26s. for a year; 13s. a half year; 6s. 6d. a quarter. Orders may be given to any newsman or bookseller throughout the kingdom; or, if sent to the Office, 294, Strand, London, should be accompanied by a Post-office order in favour of Robert Palmer.

Our subscribers and the trade are informed that *Covers*, handsomely ornamented, may be had at the Office, 294, Strand, for 3s.; and that volumes will be bound at 5s. each.

[An early edition of this paper is published in time to be forwarded by the morning mail on Friday. The town edition is published at five o'clock on Saturday morning.]

ALMANACK FOR THE WEEK.—September.

10 S	12 Sun. aft. Trin.	2 Kgs. 10—Matt.	11 2 Kgs. 18—Rom.	11
11 M		Micah 4—	12 Micah 5—	12
12 T		6—	13 7—	13
13 W	Jup. ri. 1 53 mo.	Nahum 1—	14 Nahum 2—	14
14 T	Holy Cross.	3—	15 Habak. 1—	15
15 F		Habak. 2—	16 3—	16
16 S	Mars sets 6 32 aft.	Zeph. 1—	17 Zeph. 2—1 Cor. 1	17

FULL MOON, 13th, 6 h. 18 m. morn.—SUN rises at 5 h. 34 m., and sets at 6 h. 18 m.

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE

Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1848.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

AMONG other defalcations, the very discreditable one of breach of promise of marriage seems lately on the increase. Unfortunately it does not appear by the evidence, in any of the cases which have come under our notice, that the badness of the times can be pleaded for this sort of default, as for others. Its source is rather to be sought in the badness of individuals; and the dishonesty is one which is highly disgraceful to a country priding itself, and not without cause, upon the sacredness which it attaches to promises of this kind.

The papers of Thursday contain the report of a trial in the Court of Record, Salford, in the course

of which Mr. Abraham Leary was proved to have paid his addresses to Miss Margaret Spencer. Both parties were respectable; and on the 24th of August, 1847, the wedding bonnets and dresses of the intended bride and bride-maid were purchased, with the approval of the defendant. At his especial wish a cousin of the plaintiff had come all the way from Coventry to act the part of bride-maid; but on the morning of the 25th, while the bridal party were awaiting the arrival of the defendant to accompany them to church, the promised hour passed by, and no bridegroom appeared till eight o'clock that evening; when he threw all the blame of his delay upon his father, adding that he had promised to set him up in business if he would consent to postpone the marriage for a few months longer. "The plaintiff," says the report, "was again led to believe his intentions 'honourable,' and, to hide her chagrin, went to pass some months at Coventry, during which the defendant continued to write to her, pledging himself to fidelity in the strongest terms. At length, however, he had taken another bride; the temptation, it was supposed, being a dowry of a thousand pounds; and the mode he chose of announcing his marriage to the plaintiff was by sending her cards and a pair of wedding gloves."

The determined increase of such cases, in spite of the heavy damages with which juries invariably mark their disgust at conduct so dishonourable, amounts almost to proof that a pecuniary penalty is not the right penalty after all. We should be loth, indeed, to leave the adjustment of such disputes to private interference, however we may think that it might be wholesomely added to the labours of the public tribunal. But, with regard to the latter, we should be glad to see some indignity attached to the fine, which should have the effect of marking with contempt and ridicule the man who has shown himself so insensible to decency as first to act the part of a scoundrel and then to make a jest of it.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

THE inquest upon the death of Hannah Airey, who was killed by the collision between the express train and the slow train on the Lancaster and Preston Railway, on Monday, the 21st ult., is calculated to fill every one with alarm who is compelled to trust to that mode of conveyance which has now nearly superseded every other.

It appears that on the day in question the express train was one hour and ten minutes late at the Preston station; and, in consequence of that, and the late arrival of others, the ordinary train, stopping at all the stations between Preston and Lancaster, was not started from Preston until one minute to four, its proper time being fourteen minutes to four. Again, at the Bay-horse station, where the collision took place, a signal, which should be seen for 600 yards before arrival at the station—the line being a curve here—was only visible at 519 yards; while the duty of attending to the signals, points, &c., at the station, was confided to one man, when, in fact, it would furnish ample occupation for three.

We then find from the evidence of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, the superintendent of the Preston station, and who started the express train on the day of the accident, that, if signals of a proper description had been in use on the Lancaster and Preston Railway, the accident would not have happened; while, amongst other causes, Mr. J. E. Errington, partner of Mr. Locke, M.P., and engineer, attributes the accident to the trains being out of time;—to the want of due and proper signals;—and to the state of the carriages themselves, the wood of which was old and rotten, so old, indeed, and so rotten, that another gentleman, the superintendent of the carriage department at Crewe, under the North-Western Railway Company, deposed to having examined the fragments of the carriages broken by the collision, and to have found the main timbers or framework in an advanced state of decomposition! "If the last carriage," he said, "had been sound, the line of resistance by the buffers would have been maintained, the serious aspect of the occurrence would have been changed, and no life lost."

The jury have not resolved upon a verdict; but what verdict will compensate for the loss of life or prevent its peril for the future?

Such cases, more, perhaps, than any other, show the necessity of a public prosecutor, and some power of confiscation, when a railway company has shown themselves unworthy of the trust of life which Parliament has confided to their care.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the royal assent was given by commission to various bills.—The City of London Sewers Bill was read a third time and passed, also the Copper and Lead Duties Bill.—On the question of the third reading of the Exchequer Bills Bill, Lord Monteagle made a financial statement, in relation to the business of the session, which having been responded to by the Marquis of Lansdowne, their lordships adjourned.—It was intimated by the Lord Chancellor that the presence of her Majesty, for the prorogation of Parliament, would take place at one, instead of two, o'clock on Tuesday, the latter hour being the one which had hitherto been set apart for this ceremonial.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. Bramston reported from the Horsham election committee that Mr. Fitzgerald had not been duly elected, and that Lord Edward Howard had been duly returned.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

BY B.

Grouse on the 12th ultimo, and partridges on the 1st instant, afforded us a fair opportunity of noticing the state of the harvest and the crops through the whole of the north-eastern and eastern counties, where we have been sojourning for the last month, and, like "Johnny Gilpin,"

"Tho' on pleasure bent,
We had still a frugal mind;"

and in the intervals of knocking down birds we dotted down notes of the crops. We can safely say that through the whole of Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire the breadth of wheat is not only perfectly safe, but, both in quality and quantity, is a fair average crop. Here and there a few acres are still out; but these are only wanted for "field-thrashing"—a practice common now with little farmers, who have to find an early market for their grain. In the rich lands of Lincolnshire the crops are a fair average one for wheat, and we should say for oats—a great deal of which is already cut, and some "lea"—as fine a crop as has been witnessed for many seasons past. Beans better than last year by twenty-five per cent., and fast ripening. Green food—clover-seed, mangold-wurtzel, swedes, turnips, and horse-carrots—all abundant. We wish we could wind up by saying as much for the poor man's friend—the potato. Alas! it is this year all but a total failure; hundreds of acres are already affected; and we much fear that the reports of the next few weeks will realize our melancholy forebodings of a failure in this absolutely necessary vegetable.

LINES

TO BE PLACED OVER THE ENTRANCE TO A PARTERRE.

Que veux-tu que je te donne,
Pour bouquet en ce moment?
Si j'avais une couronne,
Je t'en ferais le présent.
Mon embarras est extrême,
Car je ne possède rien,
Et t'offrir un cœur qui t'aime,
C'est te redonner ton bien!

M. PERSSE.

ENIGMA.

(Third answer to the enigma of the Bishop of Salisbury, furnished by Fieschi.)

TAPIR AND TAPER.

Lone on the rock the bellowing *Tapir* lies,
His lungs inflating as the winds arise;
But when the storm is o'er his roar will cease,
His limbs repose in gentleness and peace.

The royal princes of Peruvian race,
Or Amazonian, seek him in the chase;
They mark his footsteps on the sandy sod,
And trace him o'er the swamps which he has trod;
Till with a nod he rises from the lake,
Then, kneeling down, their deadly aim they take.

Often seen on earth, and oft in water too,
Many have heard of him, tho' known to few:—
The Gentile natives hate him for the waste
Which o'er their sugar canes he makes in haste;
Whilst, being species of a swinish kind,
The Jew can never find him to his mind.

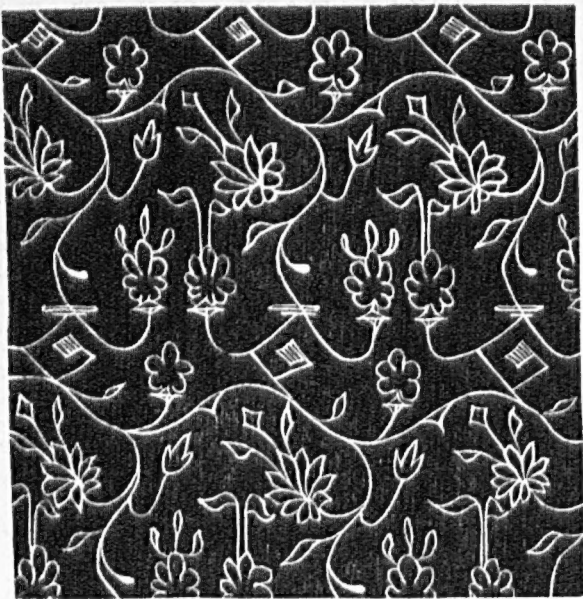
That one long night so dreary and so dark,
Which all creation witnessed in the ark,
The *Taper* spent with Noah; that alone
Was night all gloom—no star upon its shone.

So much my first. The *Taper* next, we see,
Is one so light and yet so long to be,
That three pounds weight of it will reach a mile.
Fair lady! surely I can see you smile;
But have you never such a *Taper* seen,
So small, so thin, of colours red, blue, green,
Which when unfolded, or untwisted found,
Shall stretch a mile upon the even ground?

Perhaps you have. Confess, then, without guile,
Of all the riddles which can make you smile,
This first and last is foremost in the isle.

STOWE.

The progress of the sale of the Duke of Buckingham's effects at Stowe has been such as on the onset could hardly have been anticipated. We stated at the commencement of the sale that the collection was averaging fair and equal prices; we have now to record that very many of the objects among those re-



CHINESE GOLDEN EMBROIDERY.

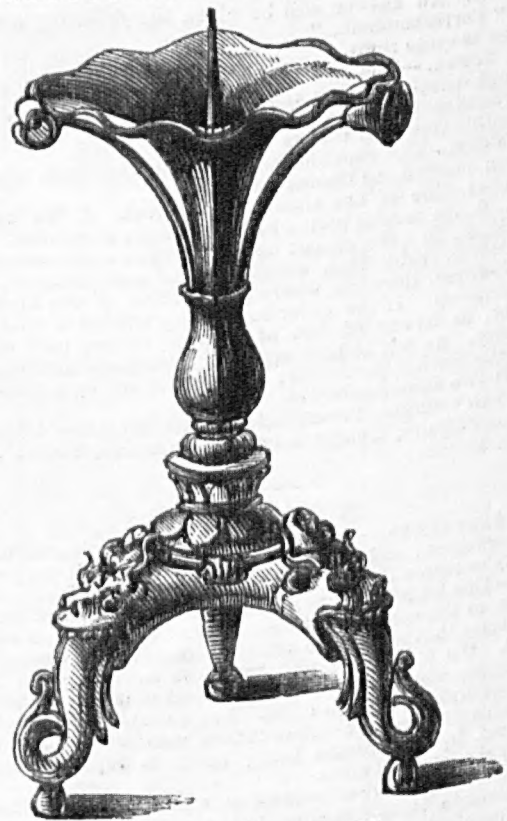
cently sold have realized positively extravagant sums. Such has been the case with most of the plate which has hitherto been disposed of, and equally with some of the other articles, which, although choice in their way, could not have been expected to produce anything like what they originally cost, from their heraldic insignia and historical associations unfitting them for introduction into a different family. But so far unfounded have been those apprehensions, that objects to which we have referred have found purchasers willing to offer prices in the eyes of dealers so ridiculously large as almost to chase them from the field. It has been said that on Monday, September 4, the first day of the distribution of the magnificent service of plate, a great number of London tradesmen left the spot, unable to secure a single object at its ordinary value. It may be that any memorial of such an interesting and elegant character as gold and silver plate has been doubly prized as bearing the evidence of once having formed part of a famous collection, the destruction of which has been the subject of universal regret even to those who are not inclined to palliate the conduct of the house of Buckingham, has excited the attention of politicians as a loud-speaking precursor of a new order of things, and has drawn from a public journal one of the most powerful articles ever penned within the memory of the press. To the justice or injustice of that article, to its truths and its fallacies, we need not now revert; we speak of it merely as a striking proof of the wide-spreading sensation which the event has invariably occasioned, and to which may possibly be due the pertinacity by which remembrances of the noble mansion are sought after. The spectacle which the vast fabric now presents is melancholy in the extreme. The state apartments, which recently boasted of their princely decorations and their furniture—combining the genius afforded by art with the gorgeous materials supplied by wealth—stripped of their costly occupants, now only meet the eye as the ghosts of aristocratic splendour, or are converted into lumber-rooms for the scattered portions of their former contents, to be carried away by new possessors. Some of the pictures yet hanging upon the walls, and awaiting their projected fate, which is anticipated by an allotted ticket displayed upon every one of them, render the scene even more thought-inspiring and distressful. The gilded ceilings yet remain; but they no longer shine down upon matchless carpets, and dazzling mirrors, and embroidered hangings, but make empty spaces more void, and the canvassed floors more pitiful.

The desecration is more than half effected. Objects which united in their histories past literature, royalty, and wealth, and connected them all with this classic spot, have been dispersed, and are destined hence-

forward to be hawked as curiosities by plebeian hands, or, if a more gentle doom await them, to be preserved as such by alien families; the great hall-lamp, emblazoned successively with the heraldic badges of many great houses, beginning with Plantagenet and ending with Grenville, is in future to adorn the entrance to a fashionable tavern; while the objects of *virtu* which have already been disseminated will linger their appointed term in the shops of London dealers, and eventually grace other collections, enhanced in value by the tale that they were "formerly at Stowe."

But, to hasten to describe the series we have this week selected for engraving, we will begin with the first of our two illustrated pages. Upon this page the most conspicuous object is a vase of unusual but excessively elegant form. The original was a point of attraction among dilettanti at the private view at Stowe. It is said to be one of the purest specimens of that singular and valuable ware which takes its name from the immortal Raffaele, and with which many of our readers are probably acquainted. A battle scene encircles the body of the vase, with arabesque ornaments above it; the handles and foot are partly of metal. This almost unique example, formerly in the cabinet of Mr. Beckford, has been purchased for Mark Philips, Esq., at the price of 51 guineas, by Mr. Redfern, the well-known collector at Warwick, who has kindly allowed us to make a more studied view of the vase than could have been taken during the crowd of the public view or the bustle of the sale.

Upon the same page are two smaller engravings, one representing a stand for wax light, of very ancient oriental bronze, which originally stood in the vestibule to the eastern colonnade of the building. The upper part of this more than ordinarily graceful work of Asiatic art is formed of a single lotus flower, too delicate to depend upon its own substance, and therefore supported upon three sides by the stiff stems and buds of the plant. The tripod foot is only grotesque in that



BRONZE CANDLESTICK.

part in which the heads of monsters or kyllins are introduced.

The small pattern, opposite to the last-mentioned subject, is taken from the embroidered wall-hanging which adorned the Shakspeare closet. This also is Oriental, and is composed of leaves and flowers of gold and silver thread, worked upon a ground of maroon silk. The effect thus produced is rich in the extreme, without partaking of the gaudiness so often met with in similar productions of Chinese and Persian taste. With all its brilliancy it possesses a soberness of sanctity which well fitted it for the small but choice apartment with one small window which held the "Chandos Shakspeare," the celebrated portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, that of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, and a picture of the highest order by Holbein, besides the little gem-like benetioire which sold for 101 guineas.

Our second page contains two objects of considerable importance. The first was the bijou of the state drawing-room, and was bought for £67 by Mr. Spilsbury. It is a pearl nautilus, gorgeously mounted in silver-gilt, in the style of the sixteenth century, worked into figures embedded in scrolls and strap-work, and having on the summit a figure of Neptune riding upon a dolphin. It is everywhere studded with dark precious stones, which offer a double contrast of most pleasing nature, first with the bright yellow metal, and secondly with the transparent lustre of the shell. But this work of Italian art, perhaps, owes its chief merit to the pedestal upon which it is placed, a cylinder of pure white ivory, sculptured in relief by the celebrated Fiamingo, who, better than any other artist since the revival, knew how to give to the infantile face that graceful expression with which it is associated in poetry, and who, from studying long years in Italy, gained a complete mastery over the difficulties of composition. The frieze upon this specimen represents a bacchanalian procession of exquisite design and finish, and yet each evinces some childish attitude varies, and beauty not possessed by its companions.

The object with which we close our series for the present week is the dagger which formerly belonged to the memorable Tippoo, and is at present one of the principal ornaments in the armoury at Stowe. Its sheath is of drab-coloured velvet, and its hilt richly damascined with gold. Its form is singular, and indeed far from graceful; but as the memorial of a great event, and the appurtenance of a great personage in our colonial history, we are sure it will be found an acceptable illustration in the eyes of most of our readers. We may again revert to it, with other contents of the armoury, when the time shall arrive for their being offered for sale. We also purpose, next week, to publish the prices of the more important lots among the service of plate, the sale of which is



OVIFORM VASE.

now drawing to a close, prices which will amply justify what we have said on the subject in the early part of the present article. Three days' sale of wine have passed by, realizing, upon an average, £650 each day. But all eyes are now being steadfastly directed to the approaching sale of the remarkable collection of pictures, which comprises so choice an assortment of family portraits, and of the best works of Rembrandt. Then will come the great feature of the sale, both as regards the high character of the works offered, and the competition which they are most likely to occasion.

IGNORANCE IN 1848.—In a case of burglary at the South Lancashire Assizes, recently, a girl, apparently about fourteen years of age, from the neighbourhood of Wigan, was called as a witness. On being

questioned by counsel, she confessed, to the astonishment of all in court, that she did not know how many days there were in a week. Further questioned, she said Monday was the first day of the week, Tuesday the second, and Wednesday she believed the third. She had learned the latter facts since she was before the magistrates a few weeks ago. She had never been at school nor in any place of worship in her life. Worse than this, an elderly woman, called in the same case, said she had never heard the words "Christmas" nor "Easter" in her life, nor did she know what they meant.

Of the new work, "Physical Geography," by Mary Somerville, a writer in a contemporary journal says:—"We have seldom met with a work more full of matter than the volumes of the eminent authoress now before us. Mrs. Somerville has compressed into

two small octavos a detail of the geological history, the geographical conformation, and the vegetable and living inhabitants of the whole surface of the globe. The work is a complete storehouse of fact and statement, presented in a form as condensed as the manner is attractive. Of theorizing there is hardly a vestige. Coming from such high authority, we almost regret the stern abstinence that has been exercised in this respect."

The following unostentatious act of benevolence deserves to be recorded:—A short time since a gentleman called at Messrs. Strahan's, the bankers of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, and, having given a common name, left £100 towards the building fund. In a few days after (he being recognised as the same individual) again called at the banking-house, and left a further sum of £105, at that time giving a different name.

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided on Tuesday morning at a meeting of the commission for promoting and encouraging the fine arts in the rebuilding the Palace of Westminster.

THE SOAP PLANT.—In California this plant is used by the people for washing every description of clothing in cold running water. In using it as soap the women cut the roots from the bulbs, and rub them on the clothes, when a rich and strong lather is formed, which cleanses most thoroughly.

MIDDLE TEMPLE REVELS.—The judges and sergeants having returned, the ancient reader took his stand at the upper end of the bar table, the puisne reader placing himself at the cupboard in the middle of the hall; where, as soon as the music had struck up, he called twice for the Master of the Revels. The ancient, with his white staff, then advanced, and began "to lead the measures," followed by barristers and students, all according to their several antiquities; and when one measure was ended the reader at the cupboard called for another, and so on in order. Before the conclusion of the last dance the functionary at the cupboard called to one of the gentlemen of the bar to give the judges a song, and the call being responded to, the company joined in chorus. Whilst the company were singing and walking round the hall, the reader with the white rod left the cupboard for the buttery, accompanied by a competent number of utter-barristers and gentlemen under the bar, and there delivered to every barrister a towel with wafers in it, and to every gentleman under the bar in attendance a wooden bowl filled with ipocras; a solemn procession was then formed, and, with several low congées, they presented a towel with wafers and a bowl to every judge and sergeant; who soon after took

their departure, being conducted to the court-gate by the readers.—*History of the Inns of Court.*

LEICESTER ELECTION.—No poll will take place, Mr. Paget having resigned.

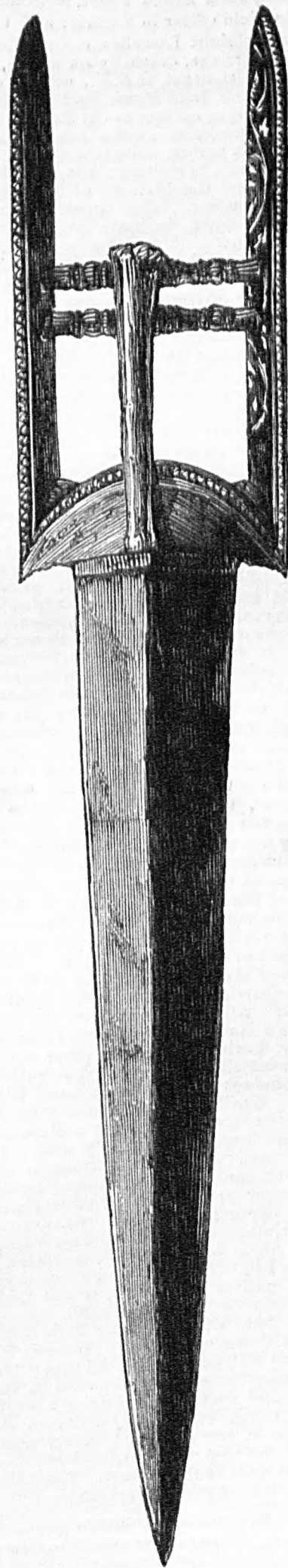
Persons having the Lord Chamberlain's orders to view the interior of Buckingham Palace are requested to postpone their visit for a few days, as the apartments are undergoing the necessary dusting and cleaning.

A fatal accident occurred at University-hall, near Gower-street, on Saturday. Four workmen, by some defect in the scaffolding, were thrown to the ground. One was killed on the spot, another was, it is feared, fatally injured, whilst the third and fourth were severely hurt.

The opening of the branch of the St. Matthew of France Railway from Hazebrouck to Dunkirk took place on Sunday last with great splendour and rejoicing.



PEARL NAUTILUS ON IVORY STAND.



TIPPOO SAIB'S DAGGER.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

METROPOLITAN.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

On Tuesday the session of Parliament was closed by her Majesty in person. The state procession left Buckingham Palace at a quarter before one o'clock in the following order:—A carriage, drawn by six horses, conveying the Hon. Frederick Byng, Sir John Strachan, and Mr. Alfred Montgomery, gentlemen ushers in waiting; and Sir William Bellairs, exon of the Yeomen Guard. A carriage, drawn by six horses, conveying Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Robert Boyle, groom in waiting; Colonel Wylde, groom in waiting to the Prince; and Messrs. Gordon and Forbes, pages of honour in waiting. A carriage, drawn by six horses, conveying Captain the Hon. Alexander Gordon, equerry in waiting to the Prince; Lieut.-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour, groom of the robes; and Colonel Smith, silver stick in waiting. A carriage, drawn by six horses, conveying Lord Alfred Paget, clerk marshal; Colonel Colville, field officer in waiting; and the Right Hon. William Sebright Lascelles, comptroller of the household. A carriage, drawn by six horses, conveying the Marquis of Donegal, G.C.H., captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Lord Byron, lord in waiting; Viscount Clifden, lord in waiting to the Prince; and Lord Marcus Hill, treasurer of the household. A carriage, drawn by six horses, conveying the Countess of Gainsborough, lady in waiting; the Earl Fortescue, lord steward; and the Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., gold stick in waiting. The Queen's marshals; the Queen's footmen, in state liveries; a party of the Yeomen Guard. The state coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, conveying her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, K.G.; the Duchess of Norfolk, officiating for the mistress of the robes; and the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., master of the horse. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were conducted to their carriage by the Earl Spencer, lord chamberlain; and Lord Edward Howard, vice-chamberlain. The crown was conveyed to the House of Lords by Sir Williams Martins. The day was superbly fine, and immense crowds of well-dressed and orderly persons thronged the entire route from Buckingham Palace to the new Houses of Parliament. Her Majesty was most enthusiastically cheered by the multitude, and nothing could exceed the marked demonstrations of loyalty with which her approach was hailed by those in the streets and in the park, as well as those that filled the windows and balconies along the line of procession. In Parliament-street a number of richly-coloured flags were suspended across the street, and hung from the windows of the houses. The House of Lords was opened at half-past eleven o'clock for the admission of those who were fortunate enough to obtain tickets of entrée to witness the imposing ceremonial. At twenty minutes before one o'clock a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who shortly afterwards entered the House. Lord Chief Justice Wilde arrived a little before one o'clock, and took his seat on the woolsack by the side of the Lord Chancellor, with whom he continued some time in conversation. At one o'clock the arrival of her Majesty was announced by the firing of the park guns, and immediately afterwards a flourish of trumpets preluded the entrance of the Sovereign into the new Palace of Westminster. After a short delay the royal procession entered the House. The crown was borne on a rich velvet cushion by the Marquis of Lansdowne, the sword of state by the Duke of Wellington, and the cap of maintenance by the Earl of Shaftesbury. Her Majesty's train was borne by the Duchess of Norfolk. All present rose on the entrance of the Sovereign, and did not resume their seats until her Majesty, having taken her place upon the throne, commanded all to be seated. The chair on the left of the throne was occupied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty, who was dressed in a superb white satin dress, and wore a tiara of magnificent diamonds, looked exceedingly well. Prince Albert was dressed in a field-marshal's uniform. The Commons having been summoned by the Black Rod, the Speaker, accompanied by several members of that House, appeared at the bar with several bills. The Speaker, after having addressed her Majesty, presented, for the royal assent, the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill. The royal assent was then given to this bill, as well as to the Copper and Lead Duties Bill, the Savings Banks (Ireland) Bill, the City of London Sewers Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Taxing Masters Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill, the Fever (Ireland) Bill, and the Local Inquiry Bill. The Lord Chancellor immediately advanced to the foot of the throne, and handed her Majesty a copy of the royal speech, which her Majesty delivered with her usual distinctness, her clear and silvery voice filling every part of the vast chamber, and every syllable being perfectly audible throughout. The following was her Majesty's most gracious speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am happy to be able to release you from the duties of a laborious and protracted session.

"The act for the prevention of crime and outrage in Ireland, which received my assent at the commencement of the session, was attended by the most beneficial effects. The open display of arms intended for criminal purposes was checked, the course of justice was no longer interrupted, and

several atrocious murderers who had spread terror through the country were apprehended, tried, and convicted.

"The distress in Ireland, consequent upon successive failures in the production of food, has been mitigated by the application of the law for the relief of the poor, and by the amount of charitable contributions raised in other parts of the United Kingdom.

"On the other hand, organized confederacies took advantage of the existing pressure to excite my suffering subjects to rebellion. Hopes of plunder and confiscation were held out to tempt the distressed, while the most visionary prospects were exhibited to the ambitious. In this conjuncture I applied to your loyalty and wisdom for increased powers; and, strengthened by your prompt concurrence, my Government was enabled to defeat, in a few days, machinations which had been prepared during many months. The energy and decision shown by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in this emergency deserve my warmest approbation.

"In the midst of these difficulties you have continued your labours for the improvement of the laws. The act for facilitating the sale of encumbered estates will, I trust, gradually remove an evil of great magnitude in the social state of Ireland.

"The system of perpetual entails of land established in Scotland produced very serious evils, both to heirs of entail and to the community, and I have had great satisfaction in seeing it amended upon principles which have long been found to operate beneficially in this part of the United Kingdom.

"I have given my cordial assent to the measures which have in view the improvement of the public health, and I entertain an earnest hope that a foundation has been laid for continual advances in this beneficial work.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have to thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary for the public service. I shall avail myself of every opportunity which the exigencies of the state may allow for enforcing economy.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have renewed in a formal manner my diplomatic relations with the Government of France. The good understanding between the two countries has continued without the slightest interruption.

"Events of deep importance have disturbed the internal tranquillity of many of the states of Europe, both in the north and in the south. These events have led to hostilities between neighbouring countries.

"I am employing my good offices, in concert with other friendly powers, to bring to an amicable settlement these differences; and I trust that our efforts may be successful.

"I am rejoiced to think that an increasing sense of the value of peace encourages the hope that the nations of Europe may continue in the enjoyment of its blessings.

"Amidst these convulsions I have had the satisfaction of being able to preserve peace for my own dominions, and to maintain our domestic tranquillity. The strength of our institutions has been tried, and has not been found wanting. I have studied to preserve the people committed to my charge in the enjoyment of that temperate freedom which they so justly value. My people, on their side, feel too sensibly the advantages of order and security to allow the promoters of pillage and confusion any chance of success in their wicked designs.

"I acknowledge with grateful feelings the many marks of loyalty and attachment which I have received from all classes of my people. It is my earnest hope that, by cultivating respect to the law and obedience to the precepts of religion, the liberties of this people may, by the blessing of Almighty God, be perpetuated."

The Lord Chancellor, having taken the copy of the royal speech from her Majesty, said, "It is her Majesty's will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 2nd of November next; and I have, therefore, to declare that the Parliament stands prorogued accordingly until Thursday, the 2nd day of November next." The Queen instantly quitted the House in procession, in the same order in which her Majesty had entered it; the Commons retired from the bar; the Peers proceeded to their robing-rooms; the spectators left the House; and thus ended this very protracted, and very busy, session of Parliament. Her Majesty and the Prince, attended by the royal party, returned to Buckingham Palace at ten minutes past two o'clock, and were received by the Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain. The Queen's guard of the Grenadier Guards was on duty on the Palace lawn. Her Majesty received the same loyal demonstrations on her return to Buckingham Palace as greeted her on her progress to the Houses of Parliament.

ADMIRALTY APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants C. A. Petch and T. Goss, to be chief officers of Coast Guard. Midshipmen—W. T. W. Hambley, W. G. Armesley, and H. R. Stewart, to San Josef; J. Knight, to Ceylon. Masters' Assistants—T. J. Jones, A. J. Dewar, and W. Payne. Naval Cadets—C. R. Jeffery and J. H. C. Small; and Clerks' Assistant J. Ray—all appointed to San Josef. Acting Boatswain—H. Benzie to Ceylon.

DINNER TO MR. REYNOLDS, M.P.—On Saturday evening last Mr. Reynolds, M.P. for the city of Dublin, was entertained at a public dinner at Lovegrove's Hotel, Blackwall. The chair was filled by Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., and the vice-chair by Mr. Wilcox, M.P. for Southampton. Amongst the persons present were Mr. Wylde, M.P., Mr. Clay, M.P., Mr. Locke, M.P., Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., Mr. Tenison, M.P., Mr. A. Anderson, M.P., the O'Gorman Mahon, M.P., Mr. Devereux, M.P., and Mr. E. Turner, M.P. Various toasts having been duly honoured, the health of Mr. Reynolds was given, and that gentleman returned thanks. In the course of his speech of the twelfth week 90 voters were struck off, the expense upon his part being £7000, while upon the part of his opponents it was probably £10,000. Had not the defence been managed economically and with great talent, the cost would have been £20,000; but it was remove 90 voters it should be necessary to expend £17,000, when the amount of taxes due by the said voters was not quite £50.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE BIENFAISANCE.—A meeting of the members of the above institution

has been held at No. 10, Duke-street, Portland-place, Mons. Vouillon, president, in the chair. In consequence of the prevailing commercial distress, the society's receipts during the past year were considerably below the average, amounting only to £935. 10s. 2d. The committee, therefore, in order to form a wider basis for their operations, proposed that, instead of members' subscriptions being a guinea per annum, it should be reduced to five shillings, and that of committee-men from five guineas to one. The proposition was discussed at considerable length, and referred to a future meeting. The balance of cash in hand, after deducting the year's expenses, amounts to £34. 1s., and the standing "reserve fund" to £1142. 6s. 1d.

THE METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION.—LIBERALITY OF HER MAJESTY.—Last week a meeting of the board of directors of the above institution was held at their offices in Sackville-street, Piccadilly. The report stated that the asylum at Carshalton, Surrey, was founded above seven years since, for the temporary residence of the convalescent and debilitated poor, whose restoration to health is impracticable in the hospitals and at their own unhealthy and ill-provided homes, but may be speedily effected by pure air, rest, and nutritious diet. During the last half-year there have been received 325 poor persons (being an increase of 47 over the corresponding period), and there are now 56 inmates, being the utmost that the present building will contain, and numbers of very destitute and pitiable cases are necessarily neglected. To remedy this evil, a building fund has been established, which now amounts to £1500. Her Majesty, lished, which now amounts to £1500. Her Majesty, on recently being made acquainted with the nature and object of the society, was most graciously pleased to become patron, and, together with her Royal Consort, presented a joint donation of £100; and her Majesty the Queen Dowager has subscribed £25; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, £30; and her Royal Highness the Duchess, £10, towards the general purposes of the charity.

OPENING A MODEL LODGING-HOUSE.—On Saturday last a lodging-house for clerks and the superior class of mechanics was opened, under the auspices of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, in Old Compton-street, Soho. The premises, which are very extensive, contain 136 sleeping apartments, divided into two distinct classes, the first class paying 3s. 6d., and the second 2s. 6d., per week, each having distinct entrances and separate coffee and refreshment rooms, baths, lavatories, &c.; the inmates, in consideration of the above payment, in addition to all necessary domestic conveniences, are supplied with the use of the daily newspapers, magazines, reviews, the periodicals, and a library. It is called St. Ann's Lodging-house, and is the first of a series to be opened in all the metropolitan parishes.

A WEALTHY PETITIONER.—A petition has just been filed under the Debtor and Creditor Arrangement Act, to obtain protection of the Court of Bankruptcy, by J. Fitzgerald, Esq., of Portland-place, Regent's park, the Oak Lodge, Leamington, Brighton, and other places. The debts of the petitioner exceed the enormous sum of £133,000, and his application to Mr. Commissioner Fane is attributed to water having got into his mines at Pendleton, in Lancashire, which involved him in very serious losses. His proposition to creditors, in liquidation of his debts, is to pay £6000 per year, secured upon the assignment of the Pendleton mines, the machinery, working utensils, &c., until the whole of his debts are satisfied; and, in case of his death, then his widow, Mrs. Mary Frances Fitzgerald, is to continue an annual payment of £4000. Several of the creditors' debts average above £10,000; but upon the first meeting under the petition a sufficient majority of the creditors acceded to the proposition, and the learned commissioner awarded Mr. Fitzgerald protection from arrest. The petition has been filed under what is commonly known as Lord Brougham's Debtor and Creditor Arrangement Act; and before an applicant to the Court of Bankruptcy can obtain protection he must get three-fifths of the creditors present at the first meeting, and nine-tenths of his creditors at the second meeting, before he obtains his final protection.

AUGMENTATION OF THE POLICE.—RESERVE FORCE.—Within these last few days a considerable addition has been made to the police force by order of the Secretary of State. The number consists of five hundred men, but the same number have been selected from the various divisions, and their places filled up by fresh hands. They will be commanded by a superintendent, six inspectors, and thirty-six sergeants, and are undergoing a thorough special drilling, as it is determined that they shall be sufficiently instructed to act, in case of an outbreak, without calling out the special constables. The sergeants and inspectors have been appointed.

PROVINCIAL.

THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE OVER THE TYNE.—Last week the temporary erection to supply the place of the high level bridge over the Tyne at Newcastle, in connection with the York and Newcastle and Berwick Railways, was crossed, for the first time, by an engine and train, composed of twelve carriages, crowded with passengers. The train passed over at three o'clock in the afternoon, and the event—remarkable in the history of the metropolis of the north of England—was signalized by the discharge of cannon from the old Norman Keep,

and by the cheers of the immense multitude who had assembled to witness the opening of this important railway structure. The train passed over the town by the continuous arches which are built across the streets to the station on the Newcastle side, and afterwards returned to the Gateshead station, many thousands of people availing themselves of this opportunity of crossing "the high level bridge" for the first time. In our next we shall give a spirited ILLUSTRATION of this grand and most useful undertaking, with additional particulars respecting it.

LILLIPUTIAN ENGINES.—Among the railway plans which pinching times suggest for the economy of working expenses, one of the most curious and important seems to be the Lilliputian system of Mr. Samuels and Mr. Adams, now about to be fairly tried in working the branch traffic on part of the Eastern Counties and of the Bristol and Exeter. To diminish the unprofitable weight of a train to the utmost, and to increase the tractive power of that weight, are the objects of this invention. They propose to form a single large carriage, like those at present made by Mr. Adams for the North Woolwich branch of the Eastern Counties, capable of conveying sixty passengers, and to have in front a small locomotive.

USEFUL APPLICATION OF DISEASED POTATOES.—Since the recurrence of the potato disease (says the *Hereford Journal*), those who visit the cottages of the poor may often see a panful of potatoes, partially decayed, cut up into a small compass, in preparing for the daily meal, and where no pig is kept, the refuse thrown away as utterly worthless. It might, therefore, preserve many a bushel for a useful purpose, if the visitor would inform the busy housewife that quantities of arrowroot might be preserved for her winter store by a simple process, almost as easy as cutting up a large bucketful of potatoes into the space of a small boiling pot, and certainly more profitable. She is doubtless already provided with a large earthenware pan, and perhaps a very coarse cloth, of sufficient size to rest on the rim, and dip like a big into it. The only addition to the required apparatus is a small sheet of thin iron, pierced through with a strong nail like a grater; with the help of this she can grate and macerate the diseased potatoes, previously pared, into a mass of pulp, which the cloth receives in the pan, nearly full of water. The gluten will soon pass through, and the water being thrown away, she will find it in lumps at the bottom of the pan. In order to render the arrowroot of a fine quality, she should pour water on it again, and stir it well up. After a quarter of an hour, she must again throw away the water, and then dry the arrowroot in the sun, or by the fire. One pound of this added to a peck of flour will make an extra loaf. The pulp, when thoroughly dried, will keep any length of time, and if ground has the appearance of brown meal, and would form a valuable adjunct to the wash-trough, should she be fortunate enough to possess a tenant in the adjoining sty. We have seen specimens both of the brown meal and the arrowroot, and they appear to be excellent.

THE WRECKS ON THE SCOTCH COAST.—We are happy to hear that a subscription has been commenced for the widows and families of the poor fishermen drowned during the late disastrous gales on the Scotch coast.

THE LATE WRECK OF THE PRINCE OF WALES STEAMER AND THE SMACK JANE AND AGNES. We last week gave some account of this disaster. It appears that among the passengers on board the Prince of Wales were Mrs. Lindesay, of Loughry, in the county of Tyrone; Mrs. Milnes Gaskell, of Thornes-house, Wakefield, and lady of Mr. Gaskell, M.P. for Wenlock, and her eldest daughter, who were returning from a visit at Loughry to this country; Miss Custance and her niece; the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Shane, and one child; Sir Hervey Bruce, Bart., and Mr. C. Williams Wynn, jun. The two last-named gentlemen evinced the greatest forethought, energy, and self-possession through this trying scene. Mr. Milnes Gaskell, M.P., repaired to Liverpool on Sunday, in a state of great anxiety, having heard that all the passengers were lost. He returned to Thornes-house, on being apprised by Captain Gill, of the Tynwald steamer, that they had arrived at Ramsay, and that instructions had been sent to the Fenella steam-boat to convey them from that port to Fleetwood.

RAPID SWINDLING.—A respectably-dressed person, giving various names, including "Willoughby Gore" and "Bane," recently paid a visit to Southampton, and succeeded in obtaining articles from different tradesmen by giving them extensive orders to be executed, and referring to Dr. Wilson, the vicar of Holy Rood, as his uncle. Two of his calls were made to Mr. J. Clark, hatter, &c., and to Messrs. Evans, saddlers, Above-bar. At the first-named shop he took a new hat and silk handkerchief, ordering a livery hat and other things to be sent up to his "uncle's," Dr. Wilson, the next day. Messrs. Evans he favoured with the purchase of a gold-mounted whip, sold at three guineas, ordered a set of tandem reins, and selected a letter-bag, the plate of which he directed to be engraved with his name and address, "R. B. Bane, Esq., Otterbourne." He took the whip with him, of course not paying for it. From Southampton he went to Winchester in a fly, and on alighting told the driver to wait a few minutes while he went into the barracks to speak to a "brother officer." It is needless to say that the fare was unpaid, and that the gentleman was not seen again. He seems to have made his way

thence to Alresford and Whitechurch, carrying on the same expedients, and from the latter place he absconded with a mare, which he hired for a short time, whilst a dinner which he had ordered to be provided for himself and five clerical friends of the vicinity was being prepared. Suspicions, however, being excited, he was pursued by the owner of the mare and caught just as he had arrived at one of the stations of the Great Western Railway. He was taken back to Whitechurch, and committed by the magistrates for six months' imprisonment in default of finding sureties to be of good behaviour.

Accidents and Offences.

A CLERGYMAN DROWNED.—Last week the Rev. John Lloyd Crawley, of Arlingham-on-Severn, rode out to visit some friends on the other side of the river, telling his servant that he should be back at night, and if too late for the ferry he should swim his mare across the river. Arriving on the other side of the river he told one of the ferrymen he should be crossing to Arlingham at night, and desired he would wait up at the ferry-house to put him across, which the ferryman promised to do. Just as the tide began to ebb the unfortunate gentleman arrived at the ferry-house, and found the ferryman had just gone out, saying he would return in ten minutes. This he failed to do, and after an hour and a half's search could not be found anywhere. Upon this Mr. Crawley awoke the other ferryman, who promised to ferry him across the river. The deceased then went to the ferry, and waited there some time for the ferryman. At length, neither ferryman arriving, he rode his mare into the river in the direction of Arlingham. Man and horse appeared to advance steadily until they arrived at a part of the river where the eddy is very strong; then a plunging was heard, and shortly afterwards the noise of the mare blowing some way further down the river, after which a dark object was seen to mount the opposite bank. Fearing some accident had occurred, the persons on the shore gave the alarm. The river was shortly covered with boats, but no signs were discovered of the unfortunate deceased, whose mare was found at his door with the saddle empty, and one stirrup gone. The probability is, that, when the plunging was heard, man and horse were overwhelmed by the eddy; that the rider was struck when under water, or dragged by the stirrup in such a manner that he could not swim; that, after the stirrup gave way, the mare was relieved of the burden, and she reached the shore. The deceased's body has not yet been found, though every search has been made for it. The deceased had frequently ridden across the river in safety before, and was an expert swimmer. He has left a widow and four children.

COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.—On Monday intelligence reached Lloyd's that, on the afternoon of the 27th ult., the Cosmopolitan schooner, Maxwell, master, bound from Liverpool to Africa, when off the Calf of Man, had been run down by the American ship St. Lawrence, Brown, master; two of the crew, who were furling the schooner's flying jib, were forced overboard, the rest with difficulty clambered on board the St. Lawrence, the master of which refused to lend them a boat to pick up their shipmates, who were drowned; he also refused to land them, and would have taken them to New York, but, the wind shifting, he was compelled to bear up for Kingstown, Ireland. On Captain Maxwell getting ashore on Friday last he made oath to the above facts; the St. Lawrence, however, sailed before the authorities could detain her.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—An accident of a frightful character occurred on Saturday night last near the Newton-road station, on the northern division of the London and North-Western Railway. In consequence of the express train from Liverpool being twenty minutes behind its time at Wolverhampton, it left that town at a more than usually rapid speed. The train consisted of the Colonel engine, which is one of great power, a tender, three carriages, and a luggage-van. The rate at which it proceeded created a tremor and oscillation in the carriages so great that the passengers with difficulty kept their seats, and ultimately, about three hundred yards south of Newton-bridge, the engine ran off the rails and dashed against the embankment. The carriages, by the concussion, were turned almost completely over on their sides, some of them being prevented falling to the ground by the telegraph and other posts on the line of railway. The luggage-van was thrown completely across the down line of trains. The engine embedded itself three feet deep in the embankment. It would be difficult to describe the scene which immediately followed. Mr. Shuard, an architect, residing at Paddington, and who with two ladies occupied one of the compartments of a carriage, narrowly escaped death, and Colonel Baird (who is since dead) was much injured. Shortly after the express engine ran off the line, an engine, which had been sent from Birmingham to ascertain the cause of the delay of the express, arrived on the down line, and the driver, not being aware of the accident, absolutely cut through the luggage-van, which lay on the line, and, having run along the earth a hundred yards, it fell into a ditch, and is rendered completely useless for present purposes. Had the carriages in the express train, like the luggage-van, been thrown on the down line, the loss of life must have been frightful. None of the other passengers sustained very serious injury, although many of them were bruised and shaken. Mrs. Shuard, with some of the unfortunate gentleman's

friends, arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on Sunday: and we are happy to say that Mr. Shuard is gradually recovering the shock he had sustained. Colonel Baird, the gallant officer who was so seriously injured, we deeply regret to say, expired on Tuesday morning at the Queen's Hotel. At the time of his decease he was attended by Colonel Nicols, his sister, and a number of attached friends. The inquest on the body of Colonel Baird is now in progress.

ANOTHER ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Another fearful accident, resulting in severe injury to several persons, and an immense destruction of property, took place at an early hour on Tuesday morning, near the Leighton Buzzard station, on this line of railway. The Leighton station is distant from London forty miles and a half; within about 500 yards north of the station the Linsdale tunnel, a quarter of a mile in length, is entered, and about 300 yards north of this tunnel is the Linsdale ballast-pit, from whence a large portion of the gravel used in keeping up the southern division of the line is obtained. Shortly after two o'clock in the morning a train of ballast-carriages belonging to Mr. Madigan, the contractor for the permanent way, left Wolverton, and proceeded up the line as far as the Leighton station. The 12.30 a.m. luggage-train, from Camden station, came through the Linsdale tunnel at great speed, and the next instant ran into his train of empty waggons, crushing the break-van into a thousand pieces, and strewing the waggons about the line in every direction. The engine and tender of the goods-train were thrown off the rails and driven nearly on the top of the up line, while several of the goods-waggons were entirely destroyed, and their contents strewed about the railway. At the same moment, scarcely allowing time for those few parties present to recover themselves from the shock occasioned by the accident, the York mail came up at its usual speed, and, no signal of the obstruction being displayed, the driver, Daniel Ross, ran headlong into the debris occasioned by the previous collision. The effect of this second collision was to throw the engine and tender of the mail-train completely across the down line, and crush, more or less, several of the succeeding carriages. The escape of the driver and stoker was perfectly miraculous. The former was, however, severely injured, and is now lying at Leighton. From this place assistance was immediately obtained, and all those persons most shaken received the best attention which could be afforded them.

DEATH OF A LADY BY A FALL IN THE STREET.—On Monday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital on view of the body of Anne Collins, aged 58, a maiden lady of independent fortune, whose death was occasioned by a fall under the following distressing circumstances:—It appeared that the deceased, on the 25th ult., was walking under the archway of the Eastern Counties Railway, in Globe-lane, when she slipped off and fell in the road, which had been lowered for the purpose of allowing a thoroughfare for vehicles under the railway. She was assisted up and conveyed to her home, No. 242, White-chapel-road, when her right leg was found fractured. She was instantly removed to the London Hospital, where the leg was amputated. She there gradually sank, and died on Friday last.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH BY A VICIOUS HORSE. An inquest was held on Saturday last by Mr. Bedford, the Westminster coroner, at St. George's Hospital, on the body of Edward Weaver, aged 51 years. It appeared from the evidence of several witnesses that the deceased was coachman to Colonel Sykes, and on the previous Saturday evening deceased was going to the stables in Hyde-park-mews West, when one of the coach-horses flew at him as he was passing the stall, and caught him by the right arm; the animal dragged him to the ground, where he continued to bite and trample on the unfortunate deceased until he became insensible, in which state he was found some time after by his wife, and covered with blood. Assistance having been procured, deceased was extricated and conveyed to the above institution, where it was found he had received a compound fracture of the skull, laceration of the brain, fracture of both legs, fracture of the right arm, and nearly all his ribs broken. He never showed the least signs of recovery, and died in a raving state on the following Thursday. Verdict, "Died from injuries received by the violence of a vicious horse."

DREADFUL FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a calamitous fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Coney, a stationer and tobacconist, 61, Wardour-street, Soho. The flames were first discovered breaking through the shop shutters, at which time the inmates were in bed asleep. An instant alarm was raised, and the parties in the upper floors were obliged to escape, some by getting out of the windows, and others by creeping over the roof to the adjoining houses. With one exception the whole effected a safe retreat, but a child, named Florence Elizabeth De Zouche, two years old, was burned to a cinder. About three o'clock the flames were extinguished, but not until the contents of the house were reduced to ashes. The premises of Mr. French, coffee-house-keeper, Mr. Mallett, printer, and Mr. Latchford, timber-merchant, have likewise received considerable damage. At the inquest on Monday, before Mr. Bedford, on the body of Florence Elizabeth De Zouche, named above, it appeared a mistake had prevailed as to whether the deceased had been removed or not, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE LATE FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE ON BOARD THE OCEAN MONARCH.—EMIGRANT SHIPS.—The loss of the American packet-ship Ocean Monarch by fire (says the *United Service Gazette*), and of more than one hundred unfortunate emigrants, suggests some very important considerations. The facts with which we have to deal are these:—A ship is permitted, nay encouraged, by the law of the land, to leave our ports charged with the lives of some hundreds of our fellow-creatures, and it may be fellow-countrymen, which can only be expected to accomplish her voyage upon the condition that no accident of any magnitude interferes. A heavy gale—making a dangerous port in thick weather—a fire—or the bare fact of touching upon a rock or springing a leak—any or all have been known to prove fatal to the success of the voyage, and to hundreds of their living freight embarked. England, who has sacrificed millions to redeem an uncivilized race from horrors more than half of which are imaginary, shrinks from due interference, and from rendering assistance, in a cause where the lives of her own children are deeply concerned. Let us but look back at the sad catalogue of losses of emigrant-ships, and what a tale of sadness will it reveal! In the case immediately before us, the burning of the Ocean Monarch—a ship belonging to America, and, for aught we know to the contrary, a sound and perfectly unobjectionable merchant-ship, left a British port having on board three hundred and sixty human beings. The master and officers of the ship possibly numbered four, the crew ten or a dozen, men. The emigrants not being properly berthed or watched, an unthinking individual attempts to light a fire, and succeeds but too well, in a "ventilator," and the ship and nearly a third of the crew fall a sacrifice to his or her ignorance. We say nothing about the steps taken by the master to extinguish the fire—they were or were not those which an experienced cool officer would have taken, and we confess we lean to the latter supposition—but our business is to ask, were proper and deliberate measures adopted prior to the ship leaving her port? Were not, as is usual in such cases, the emigrants and their goods huddled on board indiscriminately, and, while drinking to drown dull care, or better employed in securing their scanty store of worldly possessions, did not the ship leave her port in a state of discomfort and confusion? Under such circumstances the slightest alarm would be sufficient to create insuppressible disorder. The cry of "A man overboard!" or a sudden squall overtaking the ship, would give rise to an amount of excitement perfectly unimaginable at any other time; and an alarm of fire drive the major part into a state of absolute frenzy. Our remedy for the evil has been urged until we are tired. We have scores of surplus ships lying idle, which could not be better employed in a time of peace than in conveying our enterprising and industrious fellow-countrymen to the other hemisphere, or wherever else their wishes or prospects lead them. Ships of war, having two or three decks properly fitted, and efficiently officered and manned, would do the work well. To accidents all are liable; but it is the peculiar attribute of that discipline which every naval officer learns from his childhood to meet a difficulty and to overcome it, if possible. Humanity demands this of the country. It is revolting to our feelings as Englishmen to see our fellow-countrymen and their helpless wives and children sacrificed to the cupidity of merchants and to the inhuman niggardliness or apathy of the home authorities. It is in the power of the British Government to avert almost wholly the miseries and calamities at present attendant upon emigration; but a deaf ear is turned to every proposition which would entail the most trifling additional outlay for the comfort of the poor man. The threatenings of Chartists keep our police on the alert; yet we are daily adding to the number of the houseless and indigent by our misdirected efforts to keep down expenditure. We deprive men of the means of gaining an honest subsistence, giving them their option between starving in the streets, being fed in a gaol, or embarking on board an ill-fitted emigrant-ship to be drowned or burnt, as the case may be. Would it not be more politic, and much more humane, to commission a few of those ships, which now serve only to raise the bile of our manufacturing friends, and thus provide a safe, honourable, and available outlet for honest industry?

THE OCEAN MONARCH. PROCEEDINGS.—LIVERPOOL.

The two men belonging to the Pilot Queen, of Chester, were again brought up before Mr. Rushton. A young gentleman, who gave his name as John Sheard, of Huddersfield, was present. He stated that he was put on board the Taliesin, and was identified by both Mr. Powell and the seaman Rogers as the man left on board the pilot-boat when they, with the others, left. The "suspected murder" was, happily, thus set at rest. Mr. Rushton said he should send the prisoners to be tried for the robbery of the trunk to the magistrates in Flintshire. Mr. Dowling said he would transmit them on Monday. Mr. Rushton instructed the officers to give Mr. Powell his watch again, and told the latter gentleman to restore the blanket he had received to the prisoners. He said he had no strict right to make such an order, but was willing to do so on his own responsibility.

A gold medal has been voted to Mr. Dani, the master of the steamer Prince of Wales, for the judgment and energy displayed by him, by which many of the last survivors were rescued from the wreck. The silver medal has been awarded to Mr. Batty, his mate, who did good service on the occasion, and £25 for distribution among his crew.

The contributions received from all sources up to

Monday evening amounted to about £3400. Among the list of names we have noticed in another column her Majesty and Prince Albert, who have subscribed £100 in aid of the sufferers, on behalf of whom, it is said, her Majesty has expressed the deepest interest.

The officers of the 46th Regiment, at present stationed at Everton, intend giving on an early day an amateur performance, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the relief of the survivors of the casualty. These gentlemen are at present negotiating with Mr. Copeland to play at the Amphitheatre.

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST.—The coroner, in investigating both direct and indirect causes which led to the loss of life, proceeded to comment on the conduct of the captains of the Cambria and the Orion. He condemned their conduct in strong language. He then referred to the heartless and disgraceful conduct of the crew of the Pilot Queen; and next stated that he could not altogether acquit the second mate of blame, in consequence of not having returned to the ship after taking the first lot of passengers to the Pilot Queen. He then spoke in the highest terms of commendation of the captain and first mate of the Ocean Monarch, whose conduct, from the evidence, was proved to have been noble. The coroner next referred, in complimentary terms, to Mr. Littledale, Admiral Grenfell, and the captain and crew of the Prince of Wales, in going to the assistance of the ship, remarking, in reference to the Prince of Wales and the Alfonso, that they formed a favourable contrast with the Cambria and Orion. He then made some general remarks as to the verdict which he thought the jury should give, observing that he considered it only right that they should express a decided opinion, whatever it might be, as to the conduct of the captain and the officers on board the Ocean Monarch. The jury delivered their verdict at a quarter past nine on Friday evening, and it was as follows:—"That the deaths of the five individuals were accidental, caused by drowning, in consequence of the ship Ocean Monarch taking fire; and that at the same time the jury would show their marked approbation of the conduct of the captain, and particularly that of the first mate, during that most trying scene, as also the noble and praiseworthy efforts of the distinguished individuals who signalled themselves at that awful catastrophe, as well as the officers and men under their command. Further we wish to express our disapprobation of the conduct of the masters of the two steamers Orion and Cambria, who might, we are led to believe, have rendered most efficient service to the ill-fated people on board."

IRELAND.

The visit of the Premier of this great empire has served to occupy the attention of the citizens of Dublin for two days, to the utter exclusion of any other topic. His lordship arrived at Kingstown yesterday week, at forty minutes past four p.m., having accomplished the cross-channel passage from Holyhead, by the Banshee steamer, in three hours and thirty-five minutes. On approaching the shore Lord John was seen walking the deck of the steamer, Lady Russell leaning on his arm, while one of the two children who accompany his lordship held by his hand. His lordship was received on the jetty by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, G. Roe, Esq., J.P., chairman of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, and an eminent member of the liberal Protestant party of Dublin, J. Magee, Esq., a director of the company, and a divisional magistrate, J. Pim, Esq., treasurer of the company, and Major Turnour, master of the horse to Lord Clarendon. There was a considerable number of respectable persons assembled at the pier when Lord John Russell arrived, and these were much increased by the time his lordship, conducted by the forementioned gentlemen, reached the platform of the stations. The reception he met with was exceedingly respectful; and he and his lady returned the salutations with much graciousness. A special train brought the Premier and party to Dublin in eight minutes, and they immediately proceeded in one of his excellency's carriages to the vice-regal lodge in the park. On Sunday Lord John Russell attended the Castle chapel, which was not only crowded to inconvenience, but even to a want of proper respect for a solemn temple of prayer. Immense crowds also were outside in the Lower Castle-yard. The impression of those who know his lordship's appearance was that he did not look well. Lady Russell looked very well, and Lord Clarendon in admirable health. Lord John Russell visited a family estate at Ardvalagh, in the county of Meath, on Monday. The distance is about twelve miles from Dublin. Lady Russell, as also Sir W. Somerville, accompanied his lordship.

THE ROTATORY PARLIAMENT.—The Duke of Leinster has addressed the following letter to his brother:—

"London, 6, Carlton-house-terrace, Sept. 1, 1848.
"My dearest William,—I have received your circular letter of the 23rd of August and the enclosures, and have no hesitation in stating I am opposed to the plan you propose of having periodical sittings of the Imperial Parliament in Ireland. I will not enter into my reasons, as they are so well expressed in an article on the subject in the *Dublin Evening Post* of Tuesday, the 29th of August, and in a letter that I have seen addressed to you by Mr. Arthur L. O. Guinness, of the 30th of August.

"Yours, ever affectionately,

"The Lord William Fitzgerald."

"LEINSTER."

On Saturday last Sir C. Napier unexpectedly returned with the fleet under his command to Cove. He had been a fortnight cruising towards Cape Clear. Several additional steamers were in company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPENING AND INAUGURATION OF THE CALAIS AND LILLE SECTION OF THE GREAT NORTHERN OF FRANCE RAILWAY.—This section of the Great Northern of France Railway, a distance of sixty-five miles, was formally opened at Calais by the directors and their friends on Saturday, thus completing the direct line from Calais to Paris—indeed, we may say, from London to Paris, by means of the South-Eastern Railway and their fleet of steam-vessels—though it will not be opened for general traffic for about a fortnight. The occasion was kept as a strict holiday throughout Calais, where magnificent fêtes were held to celebrate it. In consequence of the arrangements made by the officials of the South-Eastern Company for the conveyance, at moderate fares, of the denizens of the metropolis, and other parts of "merrie England," to the scene of action, the town was crowded with English, and on the night previous it was with difficulty that parties arriving could be accommodated with apartments at the various hotels, the owners of which did not forget, as usual on such occasions, to reap a rich harvest from their British guests. From an early hour in the morning all was bustle and preparation, and the national colours were seen displayed in every direction, alike at public buildings and private houses, intermingled with evergreens, wreaths, and bouquets of flowers. At the station of St. Pierre, about a mile and a half from the town, on the Boulogne-road, there was an immense number of people besieging the gates, which were closed. Within (the space to which all were subsequently admitted) were assembled the civil and military authorities, and the National Guard of Calais, Boulogne, and other districts, awaiting the arrival of the directors by a special train from Paris—the station and every available place from whence a view of the proceedings could be obtained being filled with elegantly-dressed ladies, amongst whom a large number of ALBION'S FAIR DAUGHTERS were observable. Shortly after eleven o'clock, the approach of the long-expected train, which left Paris about six o'clock in the morning, was announced by salvos of artillery and the renewed ringing of the town bells.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.
The royal steam-yacht crossed Boston Deep between ten and eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, the weather being exceedingly fine. The yacht had a beautiful appearance, the royal standard flying at her main. She passed Mundesley at half-past five in the afternoon of the same day.

LORD J. RUSSELL'S VISIT TO THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

On Thursday Lord John Russell, accompanied by his lady, and Mr. Corry Connellan, private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, visited the Dublin Museum and Trinity College; and late in the morning the carriages proceeded up Grafton-street, and drew up at the door of a baby-linen warehouse (Atkinson's), where the whole party entered, and Lady Russell was waited on by the principal and female assistants of the establishment. Having again entered the city, they drove through several parts of the Viceregal Lodge, where they were joined by the Earl and Countess of Clarendon and suite, and at four o'clock the Viceregal party visited the Zoological-gardens in the Phoenix-park, where a large and fashionable party had assembled. They were received at the entrance by the committee and honorary secretaries, who conducted them over the grounds. The Lord Lieutenant, as did Lord John to the Countess of Clarendon. They were accompanied by the Hon. H. Ponsonby, aide-de-camp in waiting; the Hon. Gerard Ponsonby; Mr. R. W. Grey, M.P., secretary to the household; Sir Philip Crampton; Dr. Hatchell, physician to the household; &c. The band of the 17th Lancers, which was stationed in the first lawn, played "God save the Queen" on the entrance of the viceregal party; and the band of the 60th Rifles, stationed in another part of the grounds, struck up one of Jullien's favourite polkas, and subsequently performed in most brilliant style, selections from the operas of "Norma," "I Puritani," &c. The Lord Lieutenant wore a plain blue paletot, without any insignia, and the Premier was almost similarly attired, wearing a brown cloth over-coat and white waistcoat. Lady Russell wore a green flowered muslin dress, white lama shawl, and black lace bonnet, with rich artificial flowers. The Countess of Clarendon wore a superb lavender-colour silk dress, and white satin bonnet, with foliage and scarlet flowers.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

It is said that the armistice recently concluded between Prussia and Denmark will be disavowed by the Central Power! The lamentable consequences of such a disavowal are self-evident.

THE CHOLERA.

For the last six weeks St. Petersburg has had quite a deserted look. About two-thirds of those that have died have died from neglect. Strong stimulants given and applied immediately on the occurrence of the disease are now found to be in every case effectual.

TABLE TALK.



HERE are in her Majesty's speech upon the occasion of proroguing Parliament, passages, in the sentiments of which, all good and loyal individuals will concur. Her Majesty says, that an increasing sense of the value of peace encourages the hope that the nations of Europe may continue in the enjoyment of its blessings. We believe this opinion to prevail among ourselves; but there is some reason to doubt that an increasing sense of the value of peace is that most prevalent in the French nation. As, however, extremes meet, it is not, perhaps, too much to expect that, by keeping Paris in a state of siege, the blessing of peace, even in France, may be secured.

"I have had," says a correspondent, "the honour of two interviews with Pius IX., the first as a member of the committee appointed for a humane purpose; the second with a private party. I believe the committee was the first body of Englishmen who waited on the Pope, and certainly, as their speaker delivered his sensible address, his Holiness seemed highly pleased and affected. His manner is frank and even simple. There is not, as with all truly great men, the slightest tincture of pride or stateliness in his deportment."

Among the ruins of the luggage-train there was discovered, shortly after the late accident on the London and North Western Railway, a barrel of gunpowder, the top of the cask having given way and disclosed its dangerous contents. It was described by the direction as *butter*. The company have a clue to the party by whom it was sent, and it is to be hoped they will visit him with the severest penalty the law allows. The bare contemplation of what might have been the consequence of this breach of the law is truly dreadful.

The marriage portion of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Montpensier consisted of the country seat of Quitapezars, a present to her Royal Highness from her Majesty her august mother, 2,834,010 vellon; the royal domain of Vista Alegre, 16,037,701; the jewels of her Royal Highness, 2,000,000; other jewels which her Majesty the Queen Mother gave to her Royal Highness, 1,636,000; the fortune of her Royal Highness, 32,769,470; in specie, 2,000,000; at Messrs. Rothschild, London, 656,310; total reals vellon, 57,333,491. Her Royal Highness is to enjoy, moreover, an annual allowance of 3,000,000 reals, decreed by the Cortes on the 23rd of May, 1815, as follows:—As Infanta of Spain, 550,000; as immediate heir to the crown, as long as she remains such, 2,450,000.

In a Berlin paper we find the following remark:—"The crowns of England, Portugal, and Spain are worn by ladies—an appropriate acknowledgment of the rights of women. As the sceptres of Austria and Russia have also been already wielded by women, and Germany may, without reproach, at the next choice of an irresponsible chief, choose a German lady. If this chosen chief be beautiful, good, and intelligent, no German, of whatever party, will deny her homage."

There exists at the summit of one of the highest mountains of the province of Toledo a piece of table land, about four miles long, which commands a bird's-eye view of the surrounding country, and the villages scattered over it to the base of the surrounding hills. This is the favourite look-out point of the Carlist Colonel Peco and his wary sentinels. A single glance below suffices to discover the approach of an enemy. Peco is protected by the peasantry, who, despite the proclamations of the Government, furnish him with provisions. This true type of a Carlist chief, with his fifty horsemen, chooses his opportunity to make a dash upon any spot in the plain beneath, and carry off the money of the state, or, in a word, to do as he pleases.

Prince Louis Napoleon arrived at Ostend on Thursday last from England. The Bonapartists are again moving, both in Paris and the departments, with a view to the candidature of the Prince for the presidency.

The population of France is at this time over 46,000,000.

We acknowledged the receipt of "The Man in the Moon" last week, and of "Sharpe's Magazine," and can now pronounce both of them as of more than average merit; the first being in great force, and well illustrated; and the latter more variously supported by contributors of sterling talent, among whom we may single out Miss Agnes Strickland and Mrs. Postans.

The deepest interest must necessarily attach to all that relates to works of art produced by the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert; and this induces us to refer to one of the most interesting collections of etchings, probably in the world, the whole of which have been executed by her Majesty and the Prince. We are happy in being able to announce that this perfectly unique collection will shortly be exhibited to the public.

It is stated, on good authority, that the speeches delivered from the 23rd of November to the 9th of June (inclusive) fill no less than 6420 columns. The aggregate speeches of the session cannot have added less than a mile and a half to the oral eloquence of England!

With respect to the collision on the Lancaster and Preston Railway, the jury, being unable to agree upon a verdict, have been discharged by the coroner upon entering into recognizances to appear at the next general assizes.

The number of the *Puppet Show* now before us is the best that has appeared, being remarkable alike for piquancy and drollery. "The Companion to the Omnibus," by a Perfect Gentleman and his Sister, is a very happy idea well worked out.

A short time since a woman from the neighbourhood of Watton repaired to the Herts county gaol, and besought the officers to give her a piece of the gallows. Astonished by the unusual application, they asked her what she wanted it for, when she replied that her son was much troubled with fits, and that she had been told a piece of the gallows hung about his neck, after going through a certain process of incantation, would effectually cure him. The officers reasoned with the woman on the improbability of a piece of wood producing the miraculous effect which she anticipated from it; but she cut short their arguments by the most earnest and touching entreaties that the "gentlemen" would give her a bit for the sake of her "poor son;" and, it being impossible to refuse her solicitations, a fragment of the implement of death was given to her, which she folded carefully in her handkerchief, expressing her unbounded thanks.

There is in the possession of a gentleman in Banffshire a small silver coin of Eucratides I., one of the Greek Bactrian kings. It agrees exactly with the description given in "The Penny Cyclopædia," vol. iii., p. 254, of a rare coin of the same monarch in the British Museum. Ob. profile of Eucratides looking to the right, with a curious helmet and plume. Rev. two caps, or turbans, with two palm branches, and close beside them a monogram, Basileos Eucratidou. Eucratides reigned 181 B.C. These Bactrian coins were first brought under the notice of the learned by the late Sir Alexander Burnes, and created at the time a great sensation among the students of numismatology. The ancient Bactria corresponded, speaking in general terms, to the modern Bokhara, to which the attention of this country has of late been so unpleasantly directed. It is not probable that an example of the coin to which we are alluding is to be found in many even of the most valuable and extensive cabinets. The one in question was purchased in Bombay, from a Persian, who said that he had collected it in the interior of the country.

The attack made by General Cavaignac on the Legitimist party, and the charges urged by him against it of intriguing against the Republic, have been the subject of much comment in Paris, and have given considerable umbrage.

A site has been given by Mr. Adderley, M.P., to the Worcester Board of Education, for the purpose of erecting a training institution on a large scale for the whole of that diocese. The site is conveniently situated near Birmingham, and the building is to be commenced without delay. A sum of £5000 has been raised towards the first outlay, and £360 a year towards the annual expenses of the institution. The board contemplate the establishment of a large middle school, in connection with this institution, on the same plan as the school at York.

The picture of the burning of the Prince de Joinville, which was painted by the Prince de Joinville, and presented to the committee who have been collecting subscriptions for the sufferers, has been raffled. There were 589 subscribers, at 5s. each, making nearly £160. It was won by Mrs. Hulton, of Hulton-park.

The *Philadelphia American* mentions that "the Siamese twins, after being in private life for ten years, will start this fall on a tour of exhibition. As they each have a wife and three children, we presume they find it necessary to provide for their increasing families."

At Paris a dinner was given a few days ago by the President of the Assembly, at which were present General Cavaignac and Lord Normanby. The Italian question being the subject of conversation, both these personages expressed their mutual gratification at the relations of France and England on the subject.

In the French Assembly M. Ledru Rollin has stated in the most positive manner that the debate on the constitution could not be proceeded with subject to a state of siege. General Cavaignac declared that he considered the state of siege necessary, but did not make it a Cabinet question, and left the matter entirely to the Assembly. The ultimate decision was not doubtful, and the general had an immense majority. The state of siege, will, very properly be maintained.

An anecdote is told relatively to Prince Albert during his recent visit to York, of so pleasing a character that one would fain believe it founded on fact. It is said that his Royal Highness—who is a very early riser by the way—was walking in the gardens of the museum, when he overheard some of the children of the Blind Asylum near him remark to each other that Prince Albert was expected in the grounds, on which he spoke to them in the kindest manner, asked several questions, and then told them, to their great delight, that it was Prince Albert who was talking to them.

The British Museum was closed on Saturday afternoon last, for the purpose of cleansing, and was reopened to the public yesterday. From that day to the 30th of April next the Museum will close at four p.m., instead of seven.

The cholera continues to spread in various parts of Prussia.

On Monday a cricket match for a purse of sovereigns between eleven one-armed and eleven one-legged pensioners belonging to Greenwich Hospital took place in a field at the back of the Priory, Lewisham, Kent. The novelty of the match attracted a great many spectators. The result of the play was slightly in favour of the one-legs, whose facilities for bowling and batting overbalanced the running capabilities of their opponents.

A verdict of wilful murder has been returned against Hannah Southgate, charged at Thorpe with poisoning her first husband, Thomas Ham. It will be remembered that the accused was the intimate friend of Mary May, recently executed for murder, and the suspicion is that the two women were engaged in more than one of the poisoning cases which have disgraced the county of Essex. On hearing the verdict the prisoner exclaimed, "I am innocent, gentlemen, of the crime," and exhibited great composure. Application will be made to Sir G. Grey, the Secretary of State, to authorize further examinations of bodies of parties suspected to have been poisoned in the neighbourhoods of Dovercourt, Bradfield, Tendring, and Ramsey.

By permission of the rector and churchwardens of St. Clement Danes, a number of ladies have generously undertaken to give instruction in reading and writing every Monday evening to females upwards of twenty years of age. The court-room of the vestry-house has been placed at their disposal for this purpose. We have before referred to a free school for adult males, recently set on foot by the Rev. Mr. Gibbs, in the City.

We were last week (says a Manchester paper) favoured with the following account of a fête which took place in a neighbouring village, which we give *verbatim et literatim*:—"The inhabitants of this hilly Romantic and Butefully situated village held their annual well flowering on Friday and Saturday the 18 and 19 of August the fountain in the centre was butefully adorned with flowers and ever greens the village Band together with a party of morris dancers was in attendance throughout both days there was very good attendance of Specters every one was hiley gratified the whole concluded with the ascent of two splendend bloons and a Grand display of fire works."

A most destructive fever has recently visited Boa Vista, off the coast of Africa. It is known as the Bulam fever, and is the Vomito Pietro of the Spaniards; it is attended with the peculiar and fatal symptoms of black vomit. It is highly infectious. Its infectious powers are increased by heat, and destroyed by a certain degree of cold. It attacks natives of a warm climate in a comparatively mild form. It has also a singular and peculiar character, viz., that, like small-pox, it visits the human frame but once.

Let any one take up a well-drawn plan of London; let the eye rest upon its chiefest site, St. Paul's; thence let it wander from centre to circumference, from point to point, across its all but limitless extent. In every quarter of the great metropolis—in the patrician west as in the plebeian east—the gaze will be arrested, fixed upon certain dark and ominous spots. Everywhere upon the disc of the vast capital they appear like blotches on the beauty of the sun. Beneath the wings of holy sanctuaries—under the solemn shadows of church, abbey, and cathedral—in the vicinity of royal parks and palaces, and halls of government—near spacious squares and lordly dwellings—front to front with churches, theatres, and temples—o'er-topping gallant monuments, and frowning o'er the banks of the great highway of nations, stand they, grim, menacing, and black. These are the London prisons.

On Monday one of the most curious sales of the season was commenced by Messrs. Sotheby and Co., forming the collection of the late Rev. Horace Salisbury Cotton, for upwards of half a century the ordinary of Newgate. Among the lots sold were, "The lower jaw of Peter, of Cole Church, the original architect of London-bridge, found on removing the foundation of an ancient chapel which stood on the old structure," for 5s. Mr. Rodwell, the author of "Old London-bridge," should have been the possessor of this relic.

Of all nations of modern times (says M. Mundt, author of "Political Eloquence"), the English have done most to prove the assertion of Aristotle, that a "Man is a political animal." The state belongs in a certain degree to the healthy human functions of the Englishman. With other nations it is a mere exterior machinery, put together in a mysterious manner over their heads, without their knowing how, or without their perceiving the hinges and screws which keep it together. Many nations have learned for the first time that they existed in a state after all its parts have become damaged and brought to the brink of ruin.

The Mayor of Liverpool, T. B. Horsfall, Esq., has received a communication informing him that, in addition to the £50 before directed to be paid to Frederick Jerome, out of the Royal Bounty Fund, her Majesty and Prince Albert have been graciously pleased to contribute the sum of £100, as a joint subscription, in aid of the sufferers by the Ocean Monarch, on behalf of whom we understand her Majesty has expressed the deepest interest.

It appears from official reports that the cholera has spread in Esthonia and Lithuania.

THE WORK TABLE.

BY M^{LE}. DUFOUR.

CROCHET.

FISH SERVIETTE—SHAMROCK PATTERN.

Raworth's crochet thread No. 24; steel crochet No. 17.

Make a chain of 48 stitches, work all round in d. c.

2nd round.—1 long, 1 chain, miss 1; repeat at each end, work into every loop.

3rd round.—1 long under under chain, 1 chain; repeat at the ends, make 2 chain.

4th round.—D. c. 1 chain, miss 1, 2 long into next loop, 3 chain, 2 long into next loop, 1 chain, miss 1; repeat.

5th round.—D. c. on d. c., 1 chain, 5 long under 3 chain, 1 chain; repeat.

6th round.—D. c. on third long, 7 chain; repeat; make 9 chain at the ends.

7th round.—Same as 2nd.

8th round.—Same as 3rd.

9th round.—D. c. 10 chain, unite in the 4th, work in the loop, d. c. 5 long, d. c., *, 1 single crochet down the stalk; make a chain of 6, unite them, work in the loop as before; repeat from * on opposite side of stalk, single crochet down the stalk, 8 stitches single crochet in successive loops; repeat all round, join the third loop of second leaf to third loop of last leaf.

10th round.—D. c. in centre stitch of leaf, 11 chain; repeat.

11th round.—D. c. in third loop of chain, 7 chain, d. c. in ninth loop 7 chain; repeat.

12th round.—D. c. under 7 chain, 7 chain; repeat.

13th round.—Same as last, but 8 chain.

14th round.—8 d. c. in 8 chain, miss 1; repeat.

15th round.—3 long in 1 loop, 1 chain, miss 3; repeat.

16th round.—3 long in 1 chain, 1 chain; repeat.

17th round.—Same as last.

18th round.—2 long in 1 loop, 2 chain, miss 3, 2 long in next loop, 3 chain, miss 3, 2 long in each of three successive loops, making 1 chain after each, 3 chain, miss 3; repeat.

19th round.—D. c. under 2 chain, 5 chain, *, d. c. under 1 chain, 3 chain; repeat from * four times more, 5 chain; repeat.

20th round.—D. c. under first 5 chain, 3 chain, d. c. under next loop of chain, 3 chain; repeat.

21st round.—D. c. under 3 chain over first 5, 3 chain, miss 1, loop of 3, *, d. c. in next 3 chain; repeat from * four times more, 3 chain; repeat.

22nd round.—1 long under 3 chain over loop that was missed, 2 chain, *, d. c. in next loop of chain, 3 chain; repeat from * three times more, 2 chain; repeat.

23rd round.—1 long under 3 chain, 3 chain; repeat.

24th round.—Same as last.

25th round.—D. c. under 3 chain, 5 chain; repeat.

26th round.—D. c. under 5 chain, 6 chain; repeat.

27th round.—Same as last.

28th round.—Same as last.

29th round.—1 long under 7 chain, 7 chain; repeat.

30th round.—Same as last.

Explanation of terms: — D. c., double crochet.

BABY'S HOOD IN SILK AND SHETLAND WOOL.

Materials—Half an ounce of wool; four skeins of white purse twist, rather fine; steel hook No. 18.

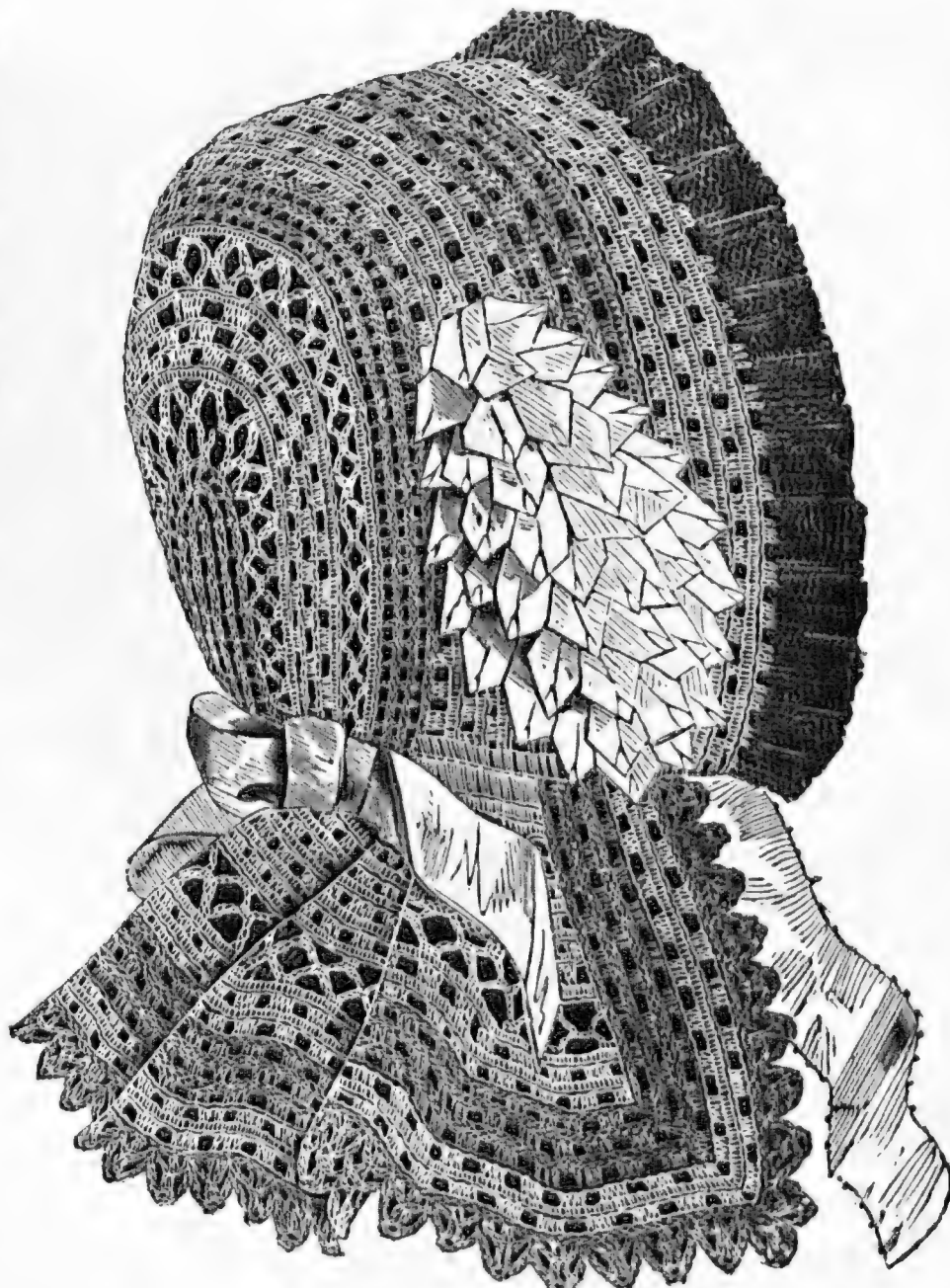
With white silk make a chain of 42 stitches, then work 1 treble stitch into the 38th chain, (a), 2 chain and 1 treble again into the 3rd from the last treble; repeat from (a) to the end of the chain.

2nd row.—Plain double crochet, making 2 stitches in each of the 4 loops at the turn of the chain in the last row.

3rd row.—2 chain, 1 treble



WATCH-POCKET.



BABY'S HOOD.

repeat, make 4 treble stitches with the 2 chain between each at the upper part of the work.

4th row.—Plain double crochet.

5th row.—The same as the 3rd.

6th row.—Double crochet.

7th row.—Join on the wool, 3 double, 7 chain, miss 3, loop in the last row, and repeat.

8th row.—3 double stitches into the centre ones of the loops formed by the 7 chain in the last row, 7 chain stitches between the 3 double.

9th row.—3 double, 3 chain; repeat. In going round the loop make 5 chain stitches between instead of 3.

10th row.—Plain double crochet.

11th row.—3 treble, 3 chain; repeat at the upper part, miss only 2 chain stitches in the last row.

12th row.—The same, making the 3 treble stitches in the 3 chain in the last row.

13th row.—The same.

14th row.—Plain double crochet.

15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th rows.—The same as the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th.

19th row.—Join on the silk again, 1 treble, 2 chain; repeat.

20th row.—Double crochet.

21st row.—The same as 19th.

22nd row.—Plain double crochet.

23rd row.—The same as the 21st.

24th row.—Double crochet.

25th row.—Join on the wool again, work 8 rows alternately treble open crochet and plain double.

34th row.—Join on the silk, 1 row close treble crochet.

35th row.—Treble open.

36th row.—Plain double crochet. 2 extra stitches must now be made at the commencement and end of each row.

37th row.—Treble open.

38th row.—Plain double.

39th row.—Treble open.

40th row.—Close treble.

41st row.—Plain double. Join on the wool and work 7 rows alternately in treble open and plain double, then work the back in double crochet, taking it in to the size required, 1 row all round in close treble crochet.

This completes the crown.

For the Curtain

Make a chain of 80 stitches.

1st row.—Close treble crochet, making 1 chain stitch between each.

4th and 5th rows.—Treble 7 rows alternately in double crochet and treble open.

9th and 10th rows.—The same as the 7th and 8th in the crown.

11th row.—3 chain, (a), 3 double into the 3 centre stitches of the loop of 7 chain in the last row, 5 chain; repeat from (a) 4 more rows alternately plain double and treble open crochet; work the ends in plain double crochet; join on the silk, and work 1 round in double.

17th row.—Treble open crochet at the corners, make 3 treble stitches, 3 chain, 3 treble in the next stitch to the one in which the last 3 treble were made, and in going across the bottom miss only 2 stitches in the last instead of 3; work 4 more rows in the silk alternately plain double and treble open crochet; join on the wool, work 4 more the same, join on the silk.

1st row.—Plain double crochet.

2nd row.—1 single, 3 chain, miss 3,

3 treble into the 4th, 3 chain; repeat. 3rd row.—1 single, 4 chain, 3 treble into the centre of the 3 treble in the last row, 4 chain, 1 single into the single stitch in the preceding row.

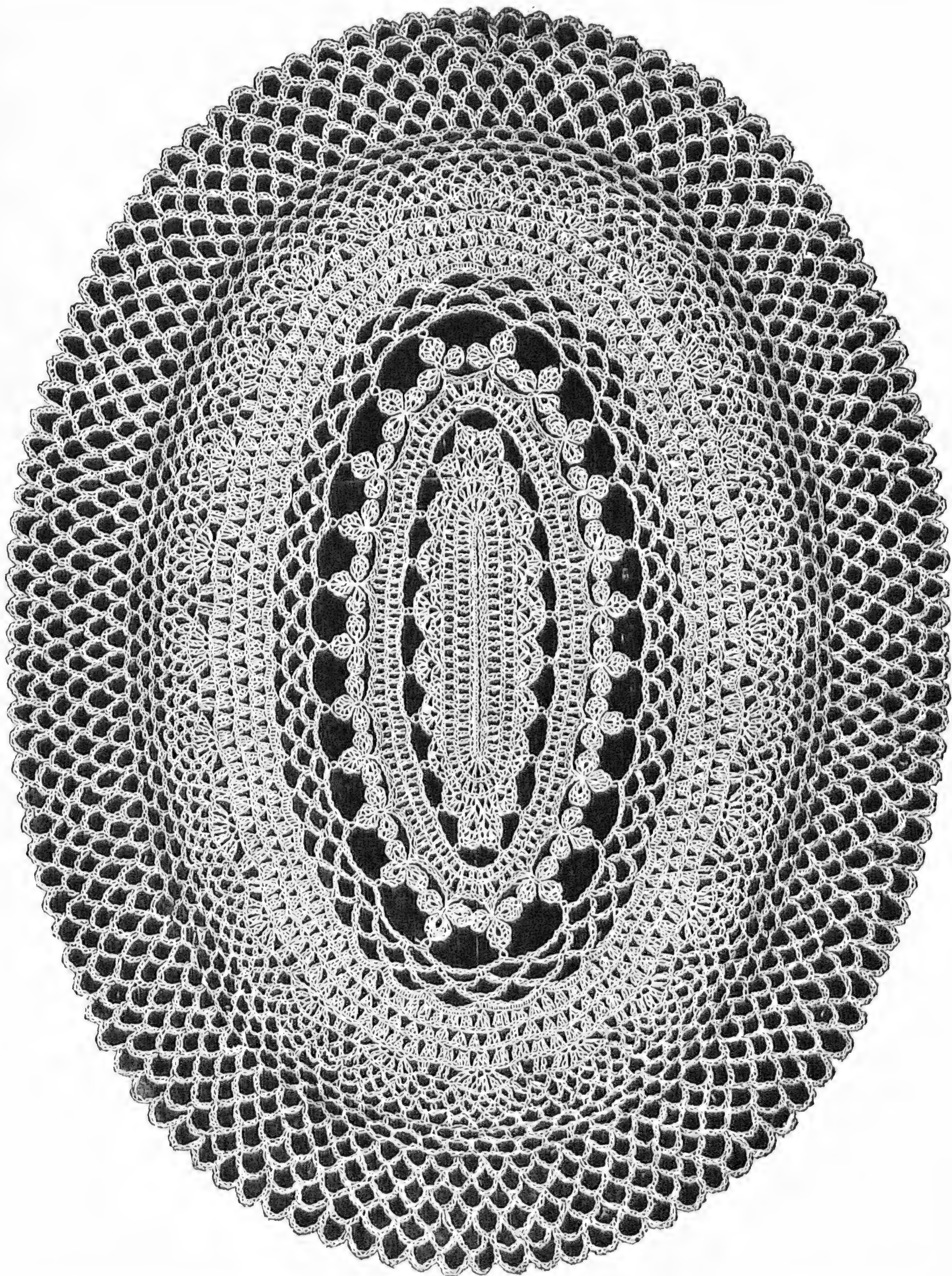
4th row.—Double crochet, making a loop of 4 chain stitches after the 3 treble in the last row.

Sew on the curtain, and line with white or coloured quilled satin; trim with white satin rosette on the right side and three rows of goffered blonde.

KNITTING.

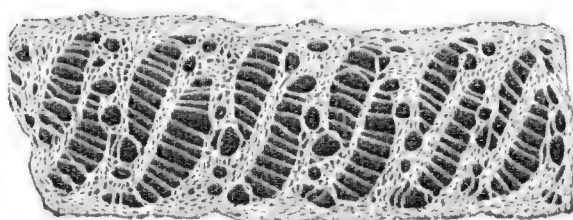
SCROLL PATTERN.

Put on 15 stitches for one pattern, 30 for two, &c.



FISH SERVIETTE.

1st row.—Knit 2, make 2 together, knit 3, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2.
 2nd row.—Pearl 3, make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 2, make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 5.
 3rd row.—Knit 5, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 4.
 4th row.—Pearl 5, make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 2, make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 4.



SCROLL PATTERN.

5th row.—Knit 3, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 6.
 6th row.—Pearl 7, make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 2, make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 2.
 7th row.—Knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1.
 8th row.—Knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, pearl 3,

make 1, knit 2 together, pearl 2, make 1, knit 2 together.

9th row.—Knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 3 together, make 1, knit 2, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1.

10th row.—Pearl.

BRAID.

WATCH-POCKET.

Materials—Pink silk or satin, a piece of white silk braid, white silk fringe, and white satin ribbon.

Draw the pattern on the silk with a white crayon, and hem the braid on; trim with the fringe, and rows of satin ribbon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—A pattern of the description required shall be arranged.

AMY will find directions for working a child's polka in No. 60 (Feb. 19, 1848) of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

A LADY SUBSCRIBER.—Make a fringe as follows:—Cast on six loops with cotton three times doubled. 1st row, thread forward knit 2 together pearlwise; repeat to end of row. Every row is the same. When sufficient is knit cast off three loops for the heading, and open out the remainder for the fringe. A pattern shall be prepared.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Both articles have been for some time in the hands of the artist, and will appear at the earliest convenience.

M. W. shall have her wishes attended to.

LOUISA.—Cast on the extra number of loops required and knit as directed. Patterns shall be prepared. Kt., knit.

FLORENCE.—Your request shall be communicated to the artist, who, no doubt, will lose no time in arranging what is required.

MISS H.—At the earliest opportunity.

MARIA F.—Communicate with the secretary of the Soho Bazaar, Soho-square.

A CONSTANT READER.—As soon as convenient.

MARIANNE shall have attention.

GERTRUDE.—As early as convenient.

UREKA shall have attention.

INDUSTRY.—Most of the Berlin-wool warehouses keep them. 291, Strand.

Mlle. Dufour.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

SPAIN.—The correspondence from Catalonia contains the usual amount of atrocities—murders of peasantry, male and female, for being suspected of carrying intelligence; mutilated bodies found lying in roads; mails stopped; shooting people in cold blood by both parties; and other occurrences incidental to guerilla warfare. A considerable sensation was excited in Madrid on the evening of the 27th ult. by the arbitrary arrest of M. André Caballero, a wealthy man, of advanced age, of Conservative politics, and the intimate friend of M. Mon, a person, moreover, in all respects, of most inoffensive character. After a short detention he was liberated. The affair had a serious effect on M. Caballero, who was placed under medical care and bled. These circumstances, and others similar, had induced a number of members of both Chambers to hold a meeting for the purpose of presenting an address to the Queen against the policy which led to such most arbitrary violations of personal liberty.

ITALY.—FLORENCE.—The Florence journals of the 28th ult. publish a decree of the Grand Duke, having the effect almost equivalent to putting Leghorn in a state of siege. The Executive has power of arbitrary expulsion from the city, of the seizure of arms, the arrest on suspicion, the suspension of the press, the suspension and dispersion of public meetings, domiciliary search, the mobilization of the National Guard, &c. These powers are to continue until tranquillity is restored.

PRUSSIA.—The Prussian Government received on the 28th ult. the official notification of the conclusion of a seven months' truce with Denmark. The next day the Minister of Commerce communicated the intelligence to the wardens of the merchants' association, and at the same time gave them to expect that not only the captured vessels would be shortly given up, but that a perfectly open traffic would be re-established.

The price of corn has risen in Berlin, in consequence of heavy orders having been received from England.

FRANKFORT.—The election of the president and the two vice-presidents of the National Assembly, for the month of September, took place on the 31st ult. M. Von Gagern was re-elected president by 396 votes out of 436; M. Von Seiren first vice-president by 284 votes out of 435; M. Von Hermann second vice-president by 270 votes out of 417. The announcement of the re-election of M. Von Gagern was received with warm expressions of satisfaction.

POSEN.—According to letters from Posen, it appears that the leading Poles are about to form a grand association for the purpose of carrying on a legal and peaceful agitation in behalf of their fatherland. They entertain the hope that, by proclaiming and fostering the principle of universal fraternity, they will more quickly obtain the freedom of their country than by violence. In a word, they are on the eve of becoming "moral-force" men.

ROME.—A notification, signed by the Minister of the Interior, Fabbri, was published at Rome on the 23rd ult., inviting the citizens who have taken arms to repel foreign invasion now to lay them down, and not to give strength to the belief that there exist factions in the Papal states.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 15.—Towards seven in the evening a most lamentable fire broke out in Yemish Iskelessi (dried-fruit bazaar), situated between the two bridges. The intensity of the conflagration ac-

quired such force, on account of the surrounding inflammable matter, that in a short quarter of an hour it had extended itself in a most fearful manner. In the immediate neighbourhood of the fruit bazaar was the Yagh Kapan, or oil depot, the magazines and warehouses being well stocked with this inflammable matter; on the other side, towards the arsenal, was an immense timber-yard, the greatest in the city, a quarter of a mile in length, one hundred feet in height, and five hundred in breadth. By eight o'clock both these places were invaded by the flames. Notwithstanding great efforts made to prevent the fire spreading to the hill, which gradually rises until it reaches the crest on which stands the mosque of Suleymanieh—and close to that the palaces of vizirs, the Sheikh-ul-Islam Kappoussi (Porte of the Ulemas), and extensive public and private buildings, with their hanging gardens and kiosks—it was all of no avail. The houses were destroyed one after the other. The general loss is calculated at averaging about £1,000,000 sterling. A most fearful night of havoc it was. The Sultan went *incognito* to the scene of destruction, and subsequently took up his position in a steamer in the arsenal. Another serious conflagration broke out at Karagumruk, near the Seven Towers.

WEST INDIA MAIL.—The West India mail-steamer Tay, Captain Sharp, arrived at Southampton on Saturday morning last, and landed her mails under the care of Lieutenant Seriven. The Tay brings on freight 60,144 silver dollars, 69,632 gold dollars, 83,578 dollars gold dust, 61,458 dollars gold in bars and melted, 2000 dollars of platina, £9696. 4s. 2d. British coin, 293,178 dollars in bars and melted silver, 2880 dollars in French coin, 5600 dollars in pearls, and 102,429 dollars in plata pura. In Jamaica dry weather was doing much mischief in some districts of the island. The 12th of August had passed off in perfect tranquillity; and the apprehensions which had been entertained respecting the temper of the black peasantry were rapidly passing away. Refugees from Haiti continued to arrive in considerable numbers; and it was reported that illegal and causeless executions of coloured men were frequent.

HAITI.—"We learn" (says the *Jamaica Journal*) "that, when the schooner Pacific left Port-au-Prince, repeated executions of persons of colour were taking place there. A large number of prisoners were in custody; and it was almost positive that, so soon as the President arrived at Port-au-Prince, he would give orders for their execution; and numbers of human beings would be massacred at the whim and caprice of this bitter-hearted savage!"

CANADA.—A Montreal paper of the 18th ult. states: "It is reported, and generally believed, that his Excellency the Earl of Elgin has formally signified to the Executive Council his having demanded his recall. We are sorry to learn that the principal cause of this event is the continued ill-health of his amiable countess."

UNITED STATES.—The steam-ship Acadia, Captain Stone, which arrived in Liverpool on Monday evening, brings advices to the 23rd from Boston and to the 25th ultimo from Halifax. Her passage has been a remarkably good one, having been performed in twelve days and five hours, or one day and a half later than that made by the Herrman, which arrived on Tuesday at Southampton. The most important item of news is a message from President Polk to the House of Representatives, on the subject of the Oregon Bill lately passed. This message draws the following strong remark from the *Courier and Enquirer*:—"The President arrogates to himself the right to expound their duty to Congress, and, under the pretext of giving reasons for signing a bill—which he had no warrant whatever for doing—he throws out a threat to Congress of vetoing, in a certain contingency, bills which they may pass. We look upon this message as entirely unconstitutional, and absolutely insulting to Congress." In Mexico, Government had completely put down insurrection, and order was fast being established. Paredes was, however, still at large, having evaded the pursuit of the Government troops in search of him. A revolution had taken place at Mazatlan, headed by one Miranda. Government had forwarded troops to put down the revolt. Advices from Campeachy (Yucatan) to the 5th ult. say that the whites had defeated the Indians in numerous engagements, and had recovered most of the lower towns.—An immense conflagration had taken place at Albany (U.S.). Four hundred and thirty-four houses had been burnt. The total loss to insurance companies is stated at 568,200 dollars. The entire loss by the fire is calculated at 2,000,000 dollars.

FIDELITY IN ADVERSITY.

WALLFLOWER.

O many a friend hath the smiling hour,
Earth's prosperous children many;
But when sorrows on sorrows begin to lower,
Ah! shall we find faithful any?

O yes! one wallflower still may cling
To the ruined and broken wall;
Its golden petals around to fling,
And hide, if it can, the fall.

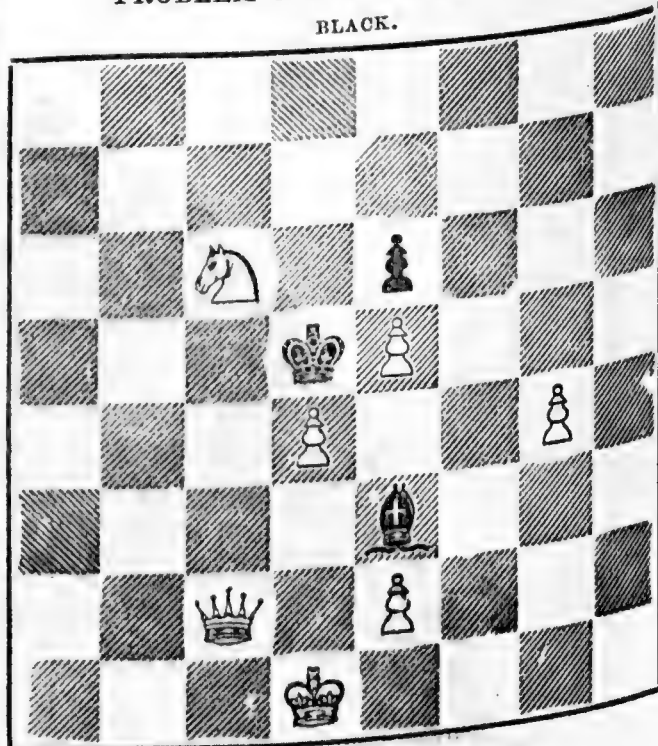
And beautiful then is that friendship rare,
Like the flower in the desert blowing;
It gathers additional loveliness there,
Because nought else is growing.

MARIANNE.

CHESS.

PROBLEM CLXIX.—By A. D'ORVILLE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win in two moves.

PROBLEM CLXIX.

The following very brilliant game was lately played between Messrs. Harrwitz and Andersen.

BLACK (Mr. A.).

WHITE (Mr. H.).

1. K P two
2. K B P two
3. K B to Q B fourth
4. K to B sq
5. Q P two
6. K Kt to B third
7. Q Kt to B third
8. K P one
9. Q Kt to Q fifth
10. K Kt P two
11. Q B to K Kt fifth
12. P takes K B P
13. K Kt to K fifth
14. Q takes Kt
15. Q Kt to K B sixth++
16. Q takes K R P+
17. K to K Kt fourth, checkmate

1. K P two
2. P takes P
3. Q checks
4. K B to Q B fourth
5. K B to Q Kt third
6. Q to K second
7. K Kt to B third
8. K Kt to K R fourth
9. Q to Q sq
10. P takes P en passant
11. K B P one
12. K Kt P takes P
13. K castles
14. P takes Q B+
15. K to Kt second
16. K takes Kt

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM CLXVIII.

WHITE.

1. Kt to Q third+
2. R to K Kt third

BLACK.

1. K to Kt sixth
2. If he takes R the Kt will checkmate. If he takes Kt the R retakes, mating. If he plays Q to K R sq, checking, or make any other move, White will play Kt to Q B sq, giving double check and checkmate.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMA OF LAST WEEK.

My last and first are in the Thames,
Ending their nights in rest;
My second, though not in the flames,
Twice stands their fiery test.
My whole will terminate the first,
Exist at last, and, ending, burst!—S. T.

S. and T.

May together be
In the stealthy stream
That steals along,
Or the starry beam,
Distant, still strong
In every state,
In every style,
But separate

In sweetness soft they smile. MARIANNE.

ANSWER TO CHARADE IN LAST WEEK'S NUMBER.

O yes, I can guess thee, most subtle, most sly!
When the heart is much moved, thou appear'st in the eye;
And even a quadruped, mute though he be,
Hath an eloquent speech not unworthy of thee.
When any emotion acutely is felt,
In eye and in manner 'tis easily spelt.
How noble the purpose for which thou wast given,
Befitting the calling assigned thee by Heaven;
But true, ah, too true, that in every clime
Thy power hath been lent to facilitate crime.
Oh that all who possess thee
Would earnestly try
So to use, that to bless thee
They may by and by.

MARIANNE.

THE PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS.



Figs. 1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

The Group which forms our Illustration of Fashion this week represents a Juvenile Party engaged at a Game of Forfeits.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. Boy from six to seven years of age.—Jacket of dark blue cloth, with a short basque or skirt at the waist, and the points rounded. The jacket is fastened up the front by a row of fancy silk buttons and loops. The sleeves rather short, reaching not quite to the wrists, and sloped off at the outside of the arm, so as to show the full shirt sleeves under them. Loose trousers of nankin; the fulness gathered on a band at the waist. Black leather shoes and nankin gaiters. A small shirt collar of fine lawn or cambric turns over the collar of the jacket.

Fig. 2. Little Girl, four or five years old.—Dress of shaded silk (grey and rose colour). The skirt very full, and edged at the bottom by a broad hem, headed by a row of gimp in tints corresponding with the shades of the silk. The corsage is half high, square in front, and plaited in broad folds, which are confined by a band at top and at the waist. Short sleeves, edged by two bias folds of silk headed by gimp. Under the corsage is worn a spencer chemisette of jaconnet muslin, drawn on a band in fulness, and set on a band at the throat. The chemisette has long sleeves, slightly full, and drawn on wristbands. Loose trousers of cambric muslin, edged at the bottom by a bor-

dering of needlework. The hair divided on the forehead, and combed straight to the back of the neck, where it hangs down in long plaits. Boots of black glazed leather with grey cashmere tops.

Fig. 3. Little Girl of seven or eight years of age.—Dress of the newly-introduced material called toile de soie, the colour a dark fawn. The bottom of the skirt finished with two broad tucks and a hem. The corsage high, and trimmed with horizontal rows of gimp or braid. The sleeves demi-long, and rather full, with under-sleeves of drawn muslin. Round the throat a small plaited muslin frill falling over the top of the corsage. Trousers of cambric muslin, worked at the edges. The hair divided on the forehead, and curled at the back of the neck.

Fig. 4. Young Lady between fourteen and fifteen years of age.—Dress of white cambric or jaconnet muslin; the skirt plain, and the corsage half high. The sleeves have epaulettes trimmed with two rows of lace, or with narrow frills of muslin; the lower part of the sleeve in slight fulness, gathered on a band at the wrist. Over the corsage is worn a pelerine, pointed at the waist before and behind, and trimmed with lace or muslin frills. The hair in full bandeaux at each side of the face, and twisted at the back of the head.

Fig. 5. Young Lady about the same age as the one just described.—Dress of chequered glacé silk, in shades of green. A plain skirt, low corsage, and short sleeves. Over the silk corsage is worn a high corsage, or spencer, of white muslin; it is full, both at the back and in front, the fulness gathered in horizontal drawings. Long sleeves, drawn in puffings from the shoulders to the wrists. The hair in waived bandeaux in front, and plaited or twisted at the back of the head.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

At the present moment, when many ladies are quitting town for a prolonged sojourn in the country, a few remarks on riding costume may be useful to those of our fair readers who are anticipating the enjoyment of equestrian exercise.

Though the riding-habit is an article which admits of but little variety, we have, nevertheless, observed some slight changes which may be worth noting down for the benefit of those who are about to give orders. For very warm days, which, however, during the present summer have been few and far between, habits of coutil are found to be light and commodious. The corsages, like those of cloth habits, may be open or buttoned according to

fancy. The sleeves are tight, either buttoning closely at the wrists or open halfway up the lower arm, so as to show the cuffs and under-sleeves of cambric. Some ladies have revived the old fashion of wearing black velvet corsages to their riding-habit. These are made with basques at the waist, and are ornamented in front with brandebourgs or with a double row of fancy buttons. They are open on the bosom to show the chemisette. The sleeves are open at the lower part, and ornamented in a style corresponding with the corsage.

Many ladies still pertinaciously adhere to the old orthodox, though unbecoming, riding hat; but a more elegant and graceful equestrian coiffure is a small helmet-shaped cap, or a broad-brimmed round hat of black velvet or beaver. These round hats are ornamented with a single drooping ostrich feather, placed on one side, and a band of black velvet fastened in a bow, and long flowing ends.

The cravache, or riding-whip, that important adjunct to the costume of a lady equestrian, has now become absolutely an article of bijouterie. Some of the newest, especially those of Parisian make, are truly splendid, being ornamented with gold and turquoise; even precious stones are occasionally employed in their adornment.

Riding-gloves may be of Swedish leather or beaver. They are usually of the gauntlet form, and turned down at the cuff with black velvet. The most fashionable boots are those which button at the side, and have small heels.

At the watering places the cool breezes of autumnal evenings have already called forth cazaweks and pardessus of every description. With a dress of muslin, harège, or any light material suited to summer demi-toilette, small cazaweks of black levantine or taffety are very generally worn. They are lined with pink or lilac silk, very lightly wadded, and ornamented up the front with a row of fancy buttons, which serve to close the cazawek if required. The cazaweks may be rounded or square in front, but in either case they must be sufficiently long to admit of small pockets at the sides. As the season advances they will be worn in velvet of every colour. We have observed some mantelets of satin, wadded and lined. In form they do not materially differ from the summer pardessus; but they are larger, and are richly ornamented with fringe and gimp. Some have small sleeves, but most of them have merely armholes, covered by the pelerine.

In a splendid assortment of bonnets just completed for the autumnal season we noticed several which were remarkable for novelty and elegance, and which we may here describe:—

1. A bonnet of lilac glacé, covered on the whole of the crown and front by small folds of white tulle, each edged by two rows of very narrow lilac soutache. On one side a rosette of tulle, edged with lilac soutache. 2. Bonnet composed of bias folds of pale green crêpe lisse, alternating with rows of lace ribbon of the same colour. On one side a bouquet of lilac geranium with a profusion of foliage, which, as well as the flowers, was made of velvet. 3. A beautiful bonnet of drawn crêpe, the colour pale violet. Over each drawing was placed a row of narrow blue velvet, and on the left side a bouquet of blue velvet flowers without foliage. 3. A bonnet of pink crêpe covered with rows of white lace. The trimming of this bonnet consisted of loops of pink ribbon intermingled with lace. 4. A drawn bonnet of dark blue crêpe; on one side a bunch of purple grapes, with velvet foliage.

Small dress caps are very generally worn in the demi-toilette suited to country costume. They are of various form, but the half-handkerchief shape appears to be most in favour. These caps are exceedingly simple, being composed merely of a piece of blonde or Honiton lace, shaped like a half-handkerchief, and edged with lace. This is fastened at each side of the head by pins, and trimmed with bouquets or bows of ribbon. Another very favourite form for a dress cap consists of three pieces of lace or blonde. Two are round, and the third is merely a narrow slip. The latter passes along the top of the head; and to the round pieces on each side are attached coques of ribbon or bouquets.

Handkerchiefs for negligé and morning costume are bordered with stripes, alternately opaque and transparent; on the transparent stripes flowers are sometimes worked. Handkerchiefs for full dress still continue to be richly ornamented with needle-work and bordered with beautiful lace.

WAR MEDALS.—We have reason to believe that the distribution of the war medals will not be retarded by the adjournment of the House of Commons. It will take place as early as the spring, and is sufficiently advanced at the Mint to admit of a circulation to any considerable extent.—*United Service Gazette*.

POURTAUNTON, Sept. 2.—The Royal Marine Artillery were reviewed at Southsea common by Lord Fitzclarence, who expressed himself much pleased at the efficiency of the corps. The 7th Regiment were on Tuesday reviewed on the same ground by his Lordship.

LITERATURE.

OUR LIBRARY CHAIR.

A Yacht Voyage to Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.
By W. A. Ross, Esq. Colburn.

This book will be read with as much envy as interest, so enticingly does Mr. Ross describe his voyage and its abundant sights and pleasures. On the 1st of May, 1847, he and his friends, Lord Rodney and Captain P—, left Greenwich in the Iris cutter thus accoutred:—

"We had rifles and guns, to shoot bears and wolves; and large rods, large as small maypoles, to catch salmon, and small rods to secure the bait. We had fishing-tackle which, when unwound, went all the way into the after cabin and then back again ten times round the main cabin. We had waterproof boots, reaching up to the hips, for wading the rivers; and indiarubber pilot-jackets, for keeping the chest and back secure from the spray of foss or wave."

The first sight of Norway is thus briefly described:—

"Monday, the 10th.—The most lovely of May mornings, favoured by the softest of south winds; land, in all its grandeur of mountain and cloud, lay before me; the towering peaks of the mountains capped with everlasting snow, and piercing an atmosphere of intensest blue. * * * As far as the eye could reach inland—mountain over mountain, extending round half the horizon—the land of old Norway, I had read of in my earliest years, expanded itself. On my left hand the Naze hung, frowning over the Northern Ocean."

One of the first exploits of our voyagers, after a fruitless attempt upon the salmon of the Toptdal River, the season being yet too cold for fishing, was an encounter with a wild bear:—

"An enormous bear, apparently fatigued by long travel, and panting loudly with protruding tongue, slowly stalked forth from a mound of earth which had accumulated round the stump of a beech-tree, grown to maturity, but now decaying in the rind, and of rushes and briars of every sort. Bruin, no doubt, overheard our voices, for he stopped on his way, drew in his tongue, ceased his violent respirations, and, raising his head on high, snuffed the air on all sides, and then, placing his nose close to the ground, kept it there for some little time. He was eighty or ninety yards from the spot where we stood. As again his head was lifted up, his small tuft of a tail moved quickly from right to left, revealing his turbulence and hesitation."

After many shots fired from the rock on which our travellers had taken up their position, Mr. Ross proceeds as follows:—

"I now presented my rusty old horse-pistol at Bruin's head, at an interval, sufficient under the circumstances, of three yards, and fired it; when, whether from having received its contents, or from alarm at its loud report, the bear rolled over on his back; but, recovering himself in a moment, he made an awkward spring, short of the rock, and received, in commemoration of his false agility, a blow on the head from the butt-end of R—'s rifle. 'At this time the party had exhausted all their ammunition.' The shock removed R—'s glazed cap from his head, and it fell bounding from the rock close to Bruin's nose. Mistaking, no doubt, this ingenious covering for R—'s especial skull, the bear, infuriated, flew at it impetuously, and, seizing it in his mouth, shook it as an angry dog would have shaken a rag. Faint from loss of blood, the animal now reeled from side to side. Descending from the rock, we came near to the dying creature, and, striving to reach one of us, he lifted his paw, and as he did so lost his balance and tumbled over on the earth. * * * The Norwegians (who had fled) now reappeared, and knelt down to remove R—'s cap from the bear's clutches; but the undaunted Bruin, as if desirous of giving his countryman a final embrace, seized him round the neck, and drew him tightly to his clotted breast."

The bear's love of country being terminated by death, the Norwegian escaped, and Mr. Ross and his friends, returning to their village, received the thanks of men and women for the service they had done the community.

We have not space to follow the excursion through all its adventures at Elsinour, Copenhagen, Falkenberg, Gottenborg, &c. &c., nor go with it to every fishing-port where salmon abounded after the snows had well melted. In the first volume, at page 314, we find a description of a Norwegian peasant girl, which we may quote here as a type of her class:—

"The moment she saw me her song ceased, and she stood still."

"She wore, sitting rather back upon the head, a crimson cotton skull-cap, leaving exposed her fair high forehead. A bodice of white linen was attached from her waist to a dark blue petticoat, hemmed with scarlet cloth, which descended to her ankle, but not to such undue length as to conceal her little naked feet, peeping out, like white mice, from beneath. Her silken, fair hair flowed uncontrolled over her right shoulder, off which her bodice, though fitting almost close to the throat, had fallen slightly and left bare; and silver bracelets clasped her wrists, while the image of the

Saviour, carved in ivory, was suspended from her neck. A gold ring, antequely moulded, encompassed her middle finger. She was of the ordinary height of women, and her small mouth, her short, straight nose, her large, joyous blue eye, joyous while yet the clear-complexioned, oval face was clouded with surprise, developed the simplicity, liveliness, and rare beauty of a Norwegian girl."

"She gazed at me, fixedly, free from coyness, with the deliberation of an innocent heart; and, when she saw my attention was as much devoted to her, she smiled; and then, often turning round to look back as she went her way, began to descend the hill towards the town. The shrubs and filbert-trees soon took her from my sight."

With the exception of gaffing one fish for Lord R— (a most disgusting occupation, by the way), Mr. Ross does not appear to have taken part in the salmon fishing. While R— and P— take to their rods and jack-boots he philosophises upon the mountains, or remains on board to chaperon certain bevy of ladies who would inspect the Iris, better pleased with their blue eyes than to turn his own upon the miseries of the unfortunate salmon. Sometimes, however, he joins an expedition for society's sake; and on one of these occasions, growing hungry, views with infinite satisfaction a leg of lamb lying on a white towel, "bewitchingly sprinkled with salt, all prepared to be cooked, but only waiting for potatoes to bear it company, and the fire." Presently a shrill scream is heard, and a loud rustling of feathers, when, running from the tent, he espies a "most lusty eagle making the best of his way towards the residence of Jove with the leg of lamb in his beak."

The first disappointment of R— and P— was well compensated by their ultimate success with the salmon. Upon one excursion they killed upwards of two hundred, of we know not how many pounds weight. But at page 121 of the second volume we have one of the most curious, melancholy stories we have read:—

"Not many miles from the village of Sand, the place to which we were bound, on one of the sloping woodland swaths that cheer by their vivid verdure the loneliness of the Bukke Fiord, a small cottage, thatched with the branches of the fir, may attract the traveller's observation, and if he does not look around attentively he will not see it, for it is low, and sheltered by the spreading arms of an old pine. The waters of the Fiord flow not many feet from its humble threshold; and perhaps, fastened to a stake, a fisherman's pram and ever, as the cutter drifted, rather than sailed, nearer to this green point of land, we saw that the pram had been untied from the stake, and was rowed by an old woman round and round, in an unending circuit, midway of the Fiord. Often she ceased to row, bared unfolding a white handkerchief from her head bared her whiter hair to the burning sky, and waved the signal in the air. Shouting with the shrill voice of her sex and age, she beckoned us to hasten to her aid. Then, hobbling from one end of her pram to the other, and moving quickly from side to side, she leaned over and looked steadfastly down in the water, as if something valuable had been lost. When she saw we made no haste she resumed her seat, and, singing a native song that had more of liveliness than melancholy in its burden, again she rowed the pram round the same circle, never deserting the spot, but, whistling and chanting by turns, she kept her face turned in one direction, that she might always watch the central surface of the water."

"What means that old woman?" asked R— of several men who were observing her, and, clustering round the pilot, seemed to be gathering all the information he could give.

"She is mad, my lord," the sailors made reply.

"Mad!—why mad?" repeated R—.

"The pilot says, my lord, that she is so, and looking for her husband," the coxswain answered.

"Where's her husband? Is he drowned, eh?" continued R—.

"No, my lord," the sailor said, twitching up his trousers, and walking aft towards the quarter-deck; "her husband was a fisherman, and lived hard by, my lord,—up there. About fifteen years ago the man was bathing hereabouts, and he was eaten up by mackerel; but the old woman thinks, my lord, he has only dived, and soon will rise again."

"And so indeed the legend goes. One morning, fifteen summers past, the poor fisherman plunged into the element, that had been his sole sustaining friend from youth, to bathe, and before scarce fifteen minutes had elapsed, surrounded by a shoal of mackerel, and in sight of home and her who made it home, was devoured by these ravenous fish. When he raised his arms from out the water to show the dreadful fate that threatened him, and to rouse the alarm of his unconscious wife, a hundred mackerel hung, like plummet, from the flesh. The fisherman sank, and was never seen or heard of more. From that morning until to-day his widow, having lost her reason, ever rows her husband's pram about the spot where he perished, in the full persuasion, which she certifies in her song, that he has gone to seek a sunken net, and in a little while will emerge again; and, so, she prays the crew of every vessel sailing by to stay and see the truth of what she speaks."

Here we must close our notice of this delightful

The Pottleton Legacy. Part I. By Albert Smith.
Bogue, Fleet street.

Pottleton, destined, we trust, to be famous in the relation of its historian, is described as even "too out of the way a spot to be published as the abode of any patient marvellously cured by a patent medicine." Its manifestations in the world beyond its own calm precincts were confined to "the candidates for the shire on their canvassing expeditions, preceding a contested election; the carrier, who met the mail on the high road at the finger-post some three miles away, and was also the postman; or the literary missionary who left works in numbers at the farmhouses, whereof the gentle excitement was well sustained, by sowing up the most startling illustrations with the heavier reading, opposite remote parts of the story; which" adds Mr. Smith, "was an admirable notion, and very promotive of continued curiosity."

The more elaborate description of Pottleton which follows this pithy summary is a piece of minute and exquisite painting. The stream which ran through the centre of the valley, and "whose only mission was to turn a couple of mills, and then *bubble pleasantly through some rich meadows, spangled with water-lilies, and edged with round-headed pollards,*" gives a delicious freshness to the valley which, lying from east to west, "has the sun all day." But we are cutting our picture to pieces—let the author speak for himself:—

THE VILLAGE OF POTTLETON.

“In the morning its white cottages quite sparkled in the light; and towards afternoon, when you had climbed one of the hills—through the fern, and golden furze, and quivering harebells that clothed them—and turned round to breathe, and look back, upon gaining a plain form of something that was neither turf, nor moss, nor velvet, but a union of all—how pleasant was the prospect of the village! At such time it seemed to be dozing in the warm glow, embosomed in trees. The gilt weathercock on the square grey church-tower twinkled in the sunlight, and one or two casements flashed back the rays, revealing small dwellings which, but for this, you would not have noticed, so embowered were they in thick-leaved clumps. You heard no more noise than was sufficient to set off the silence. The lulling murmur of the mill-water, a distant sheep-bell or two, perhaps the occasional low of a cow, as she turned round and looked behind her with an inquiring gaze, whilst strolling up the village; or the hum of an aspiring bee, who preferred having it all his own way upon the hills, to joining the swarms about the sunny and secluded cottage gardens—that was all. Everything, at such times, spoke of rest and comfort, and tranquil existence. If you had found yourself there, fresh from the fevered struggling life of a large city, the intense feeling of repose would have affected you almost to pain.”

Equally skilful with all this is the description of the railway, which rolls its vexed tide in upon the quiet waters of Pottleton. The death of the old miser, too, is told with appropriate power; and already our interest is enlisted in behalf of her niece Annie, in whose favour she has left the Pottleton legacy. The prospect of foul play of some sort towards this girl is darkly hinted; and thus we are left in that incertitude and curiosity to know more, which is the best proof of a novelist's fitness for his business.

The whole number is full of promise, and all the performance which its limits will admit. The characters are numerous, varied, and well defined; playing their parts naturally, and without pretension.

The Image of his Father. By the Brothers Mayhew. No. VI. Hurst.

This story is finished, and we cannot help regretting that the means by which the characters were thrown into their various antagonisms was not better considered before setting out. Grant the premises, however, and the conclusions are agreeable enough—many descriptive passages, indeed, are of the highest merit—but the close of

Social Distinction; or, Hearts and Homes. By
Mrs. Ellis. Part VII. J. and F. Tallis.

The First Book of the Pianoforte. By Edward F. Rimbault, LL.D., F.S.A. Bell, Fleet-street.

A carefully-executed work, without which—or some other as good—a proper superstructure cannot be raised.

Old London Bridge.

We are obliged, from want of space, to defer our notice of this serial till next week. In the meantime we must express the continued interest with which we peruse Mr. Rodwell's admirable tale.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Works of Shakspeare." Part IV. Orr and Co.—"Report of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland." Delkens.—"Chambers's Edinburgh Journal." No. 1. Part LVI. Orr and Co.—"The Ethnological Journal." No. IV. Baillière.—"The Rambler." Part IX. Burns.—"History of the French Revolution." Part II. W. and R. Chambers.

THE DRAMA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A new drama was brought out at this house on Monday evening, entitled "Time Tries All." The story of the play, though not of a very original kind, contains some interesting situations, and serves to exhibit the beautiful and truly womanly acting of Mrs. Stirling. The language is in many parts very good, but its chief fault is a laboured striving after the "high art" and the poetical; and a waiting-maid (played by Mrs. Tellet, habited in a splendid dress, far finer than that of her mistress, with her hands loaded with jewellery), delivers long lectures upon human nature in general, and bachelors in particular, to her master, such as in real life would ensure her being turned out of doors. Still the play was, on the whole, perfectly successful, and the author, Mr. Courtenay, was loudly called for before the curtain. The drama was followed by a new farce bearing the whimsical title of "What to Eat, Drink, and Avoid." It abounds with the most grotesque humour, and with situations which are wonderfully funny. To detail the plot would spoil it, for it is one of those delightful bagatelles which, built upon the slenderest foundations, derive all their merit from the manner in which the subject is handled. We must say, however, this much, that *Mr. Peckham Wry*, the principal personage of the farce, is a fine delineation of character—it is that of a fidgetty old gentleman, who looks upon eating as the one great business of life, and speaks of his soup as evincing "an intellectuality" on the part of the cook. The whole story of the piece hangs on his overhearing a conversation between his late cook (whom he has just discharged on account of her having departed from the "paths of culinary rectitude") and his man servant. This conversation *Mr. Peckham Wry* interprets into a plot to murder him, and his trepidation, as well as that of an equally nervous friend, furnish the principal fun of the piece. Further than this we shall leave our readers to judge of the farce for themselves by going to see it. It was decidedly successful, and is the production of Mr. R. B. Brough. The principal characters are sustained by Messrs. Compton, Emery, Turner, and Cowell, and Mrs. Tellet.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—The favourable state of the weather during the last ten days, and the attraction of the lions, tigers, lion kings, Lucy Longs, and an endless variety of horsemanship and horsemanship, have co-operated to fill this, the most ancient resort of the inhabitants of London for amusement and recreation, with some thousands of visitors nightly. The entertainments are unusually numerous; indeed, there is a continuous routine of all manner of strange exhibitions—something for every taste, and much to please all. The arrangements have been made on a more than usual scale of liberality, and it is to be hoped the proprietor will not be a loser by his expensive outlay for the gratification of the public.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL ON DITS.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The festival opened on Tuesday with a brilliant assemblage of rank, fashion, and beauty. The gates of the cathedral were besieged at an early hour by eager crowds, and at the opening of the morning service, at eleven o'clock, the scene in the nave of this beautiful and venerable cathedral was most imposing. Every portion of the building dedicated to the festival was crowded by elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen. It was found, after collecting the tickets, no money being taken at the doors, that upwards of 1500 persons were in attendance. The mayor, E. Webb, Esq., gave a superb déjeuner to the corporation, and that

body afterwards accompanied his worship in state to the cathedral, where places had been reserved for them on the floor of the nave. The services of the day were opened by a voluntary on the organ by Mr. Amott, organist of Gloucester Cathedral; the pieces and responses were Tallis's; the psalms were sung to a chant by the Rev. W. H. Havergal, and the grand chant was used for the "Venite." The "Te Deum" was Handel's composed for the Dettingen victory. Miss Dolby appeared rather nervous in giving the first solo, but she afterwards recovered. Mr. Reeves' rich voice was peculiarly remarkable in the solo, "When thou lookest upon thee to deliver man." The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Dr. Peel, Dean of Worcester. The text chosen was John 13, v. 34: "A new commandment I give unto you, that you love one another." The very reverend preacher, after some reference to the circumstances under which the "new commandment" was delivered by our Saviour to his disciples, after having humbly washed their feet, proceeded to refer in pathetic language to the circumstances of widows and orphans of the Clergy left unprotected for in the world, and made an eloquent appeal to the benevolent feelings of the congregation. Its effect was manifested by the collection, which amounted to above £300. In the concert Albani made her debut before a Worcester audience, and was received in the most flattering manner. On Wednesday Mendelssohn's sacred oratorio of "Elijah" was selected, and it was acknowledged on all hands that never did this famed oratorio go off so well as upon that occasion.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—Mr. Bunn is exerting himself strenuously to procure a complete and efficient company for Covent Garden. Reeves and Whitworth are engaged. Mademoiselle Nissen is talked off as one of the prime donne. Miss Hayes is also rumoured as likely to join the corps.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The examination of candidates for admission into the Royal Academy of Music will commence on the 14th inst.

MARGATE.—Concerts have been given in the assembly-rooms every evening lately, under the direction of Mr. Gardner, who has taken a lease for seven years of the front portion of the Royal Hotel.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—The manager has not succeeded in re-engaging Madame Thillon for the ensuing season; he has engaged Miss Poole and Mrs. Weiss, Mr. Charles Braham, Mr. Rafter, Mr. Weiss, &c., and is in treaty with Mlle. Nau, who was in London a few seasons ago.

It is said that Mlle. Albani will not visit England next year.

JENNY LIND AND THE WORCESTER FESTIVAL.—A good deal of excitement has prevailed at Worcester respecting a misunderstanding between the conductors of the festival and Mlle. Jenny Lind, but which has since been fully explained.

In Dublin "Norma" was performed last week at the Theatre Royal to a house crowded to the ceiling; the parts were sustained by Madame Grisi, Mlle. Vera, Signori Mario and Tagliafico; director, M. Benedict. "I Puritani," "Sonnambula," and "La Gazza Ladra" have also been performed with great success.

M. Thalberg gave a grand morning concert at the Green Man Hotel, Blackheath, on the 31st of August, at which he played two of his fantasias, and his grand duet concertante on subjects from "Norma," with Mr. Robert Green. Of course the execution was brilliant and smooth, bold and sure, which are the characteristics of that great pianist's performances; but we would have preferred to hear him interpret some of the great Masters' works as well as his own. Miss Dolby sang "The Exile's Daughter," a new song, by Mr. Robert Green, very feelingly; the composition was well received, and the company honoured it with an encore. The words and air are simple and touching, and possess much merit. Mr. and Mrs. Seguin and Mr. S. Reeves also assisted. The attendance was fashionable and crowded.

JENNY LIND AT BIRMINGHAM.—The first concert of this distinguished singer took place at the Music-hall, on Wednesday. Every seat was occupied, and the numbers present could not have been less than 4000.

The DIORAMA has been disposed of by auction for a large sum.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—With respect to the magnificent Panorama of Paris, at this establishment, the exertions of the proprietors in producing such a subject of interest at the time have been amply repaid by the crowds of fashionable visitors who are daily seen at the exhibition. The celebrated Panorama of London by "Night," which was formerly exhibited, is about to be removed to Liverpool, and, we believe, eventually to New York, having been displaced earlier than was intended, the exciting events in Paris having induced the proprietors to bring forward the present Panorama of Paris by "Night." They are now engaged in preparing, in their extensive new building in Albany-street, an entirely novel exhibition, to be called the CYCLORAMA, in which a colossal moving panorama of intense historical interest will be exhibited.

THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH KENTISH-TOWN.

The locality in which this edifice is placed is contiguous to the Kentish-town-road, near to the antiquated and famous Castle Tavern, which will in a few weeks be pulled down, in order that a continuation of the new road from the City (via Islington) to Hampstead may be made, and to give access to the vast mass of bricks and mortar which is springing up in this favourite "suburban village." In consideration of the "march of improvement," and other motives combined, the present handsome and much-admired edifice has been erected; being the third in the Gothic style of any pretension to proportion and principles, the one under review being of the fifteenth century.

The plan is a parallelogram, about 100 feet by 60 feet, divided into nave and aisles, minister's and deacon's vestries, a spacious entrance-porch, and circular staircases of slate, in turrets, at the western end, for access to a small gallery. Accommodation is provided for 900 persons in open pewing with reclining backs.

Octagonal pillars, surmounted by lofty arches, carry the clerestory walls, in which are ten richly tracied windows of elegant form, with ventilators therein. The roof over this part, forming the nave, is open, simple in form, and novel in outline and construction. The aisles are roofed in unison. Here are deeply tracied windows, and a lateral entrance on each side.

A grand window, 25 feet in height, with entrance-door beneath, flanked by two turrets, each 80 feet in height, and the end walls of aisles having angular pinnacled buttresses, form a grouping, at the western end, of admirable proportions. The east end, observable from the Kentish-town-road, has a splendid circular window, 13 feet in diameter. The whole are exquisitely enriched by stained glass, of very elegant design, from Mr. Goslett's manufactory, 26, Soho-square.

The organ-case, communion-pew and furniture, pulpit, and font, form a good combination at the east end, the various details being carved by the best artists.

The whole of the avenues are covered with richly-tinted blue and red ferro-metallic tiles.

The warming apparatus, on the heated-water principle, is by Benham and Sons; and the gas-fittings, from elegant designs, are by Debauser and Son.

The church was commenced October, 1847, and was dedicated August 16, 1848, a large assemblage of persons being present. Mr. Henry Hodge, of No. 15, Beaufort-buildings, was the architect; and Mr. Trego, of Coleman-street, was the contractor. The total cost has been £5200.

GLEANINGS OF FACT AND FICTION.

No. 3.—THE HIGH TOWER, WINGFIELD MANOR-HOUSE, DERBYSHIRE.

About three years since I was spending the Christmas at a relation's, where a large and merry party had assembled to pass the vacation. The day had been unusually wet and gloomy, and all hailed the approach of evening with pleasure, especially the younger branches of the family, who, after playing at that good old Christmas game of blind man's buff, in which almost all joined, went tired to bed; then it was that the elder part of the family drew their chairs round the cheerful blaze of a fire piled up over the hobs, and had recourse to the old amusement of relating some incident of tale for the entertainment of all. At length it fell to my lot, and I related a melancholy legend I had lately heard relative to an attempt made by Mary Queen of Scots to make her escape from Wingfield Manor-house. When I had concluded, an old lady of the party said she had heard another legend in connection with that ruin, the actors of which were in a far humbler station of life, but it was not the less interesting; and, being

THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, KENTISH-TOWN.

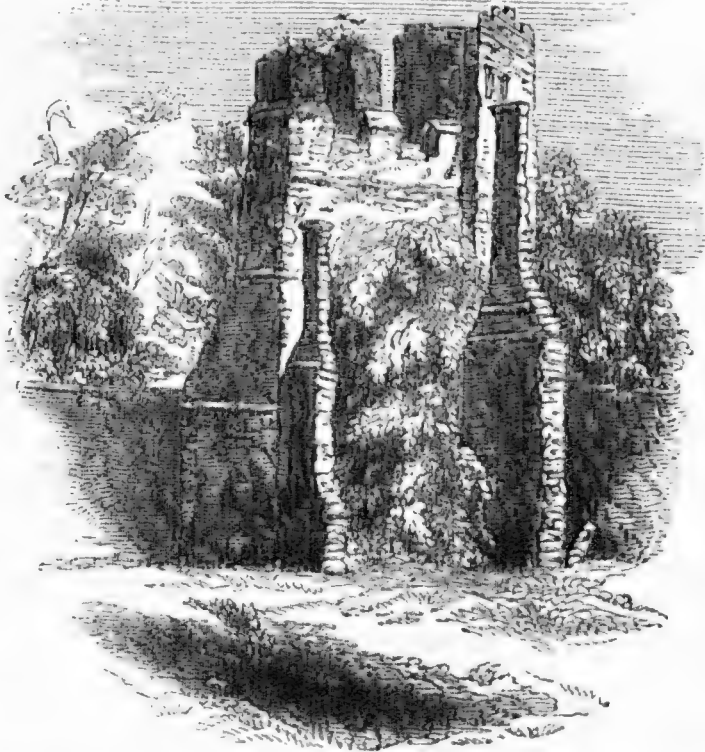
a ghost-story, thought it very suitable for such a dismal evening. "Oh! it will be delightful!" exclaimed several voices; so we drew our chairs close together, stirred the fire, and snuffed the candles, to make the room look more cheerful, and then entreated the old lady to begin, which she did without further hesitation:—

"The manor of Wingfield continued in the Shrewsbury family until the death of Earl Gilbert in 1616, who dying without male issue, his immense estates descended to his three daughters, viz., Mary, married to William Earl of Pembroke; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Guy, Earl of Kent; and Alethia, married to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey; by whom, or by whose descendants, the manor-house and the two lord-

son of a neighbouring farmer, and he often came of an evening to pass a cheerful hour by the hall fire, and to share the fine old ale and hot toasted cakes that, in those hospitable days, were so plentifully distributed in the servants'-hall. Besides this, old Stephen, the coachman, who had grown grey in the service, but whose driving days were over, still occupied the same corner by the fireside he had claimed for years, and consoled himself, while he contributed to the amusement of the merry laughing faces by whom he was surrounded every evening, by sitting with his legs crossed, and his head awry, scraping upon his old violin, till every heart was glad, and the roof rung with peals of laughter. The young farmer loved music, no doubt, but it soon became evident that he loved Fanny, the pretty housemaid, better.

She loved music too, and used to come and stand by the fire, just opposite the young farmer, who, before long, began to think of asking her to be his wife. On more than one occasion he had persuaded her to stroll with him down the chestnut avenue, when he would whisper sweet words in her ear, and many moonlight nights came and went, and the still Farmer Harvey did not come to the point; and at length, instead of seeking her as he had formerly done, he appeared to shun her, and, when she would purposely put herself in his way, he would just speak a few civil words and hurry on; and at last poor Fanny began to see she was no longer cared for, but that Harvey had transferred his love to Mary, who had never heard of his love for Fanny before she came to the manor-house, so she told her all her little secrets, thinking to amuse and cheer her, for her health was visibly declining; and Mary's kind heart made every excuse for the impatience with which she listened to her innocent plans for the future, and how she hoped ere long to be Harvey's wife, and to take her dear good old mother to live with her. Well, things went on in this way for some time, when Mary had leave from her young mistresses to visit her mother, that she might gladden her heart by telling her how kind Providence had given her the means of offering her a happy home and comfort in her old age; and to obtain her consent to her union with James Harvey, that the banns might be published the next Sunday; and, in the fulness of her joy to tell her of the many kind presents she had received from her dear young ladies, and how everything was in progress to make her the happy wife of a loving husband. Accordingly she went, and was to be back by nine o'clock to assist

ships were held in co-partnership till the Hon. Henry Howard (the second son of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and of Lady Alethia, his wife), in the year 1660, sold his share of the manor of Crich to Anthony Bennet, of Brackensfield, in the county of Derby. Mr. Howard, afterwards becoming Duke of Norfolk, sold his share of the manor of Wingfield to Emanuel Halton, Esq.; so the estate was, from that time, no longer held by any of the descendants of the old Earls of Shrewsbury. During some part of the year 1666 an old woman lived in the neighbourhood of the manor-house; she had seen better days, but a series of misfortunes obliged her at length to part from her only child, who had been her only comfort for years, and poor Mary was engaged as an attendant upon the young ladies at the manor-house. The poor girl knew it was the will of Providence that she should leave her beloved mother, but she restrained her tears, and comforted herself by thinking how many comforts she should now be able to provide for her declining years. She accordingly went to her situation, and in a short time the sweetness of her temper and the readiness with which she gave her assistance to any one that required it made her a favourite with all the household. There was another young woman in the house who also liked Mary very much, until she found her sweet face had drawn away her lover's heart from her, and then she hated her with fearful hatred. James Harvey was the



THE HIGH TOWER, WINGFIELD MANOR-HOUSE, DERBYSHIRE.

her young ladies as usual. Ten o'clock came, but Mary had not returned; eleven, twelve, struck, still no Mary made her appearance; all wondered at her staying so late, she had ever been so punctual; the rain now began to descend in torrents, so it was supposed she intended remaining for the night at her mother's. But all were uneasy when the next day passed and Mary was still absent. Harvey came in the evening, as usual, to inquire for her, and was much distressed when told she had not returned since the day before; but, recollecting how old and infirm her mother was, he concluded that perhaps she had been taken ill, and Mary could not leave her, and had no means of sending to the house to tell them; he therefore hurried off through the wood to her mother's; but who can describe his despair when told by the poor old woman, whom he had disturbed from her sleep, that she had seen nothing of her child—that she had never been there? He was too much shocked to think of staying to comfort her, but rushed out of the cottage back through the wood, and made direct for the manor-house, through ditch and over hedge, until he stood by the orchard gate; this he passed through, and in a few minutes reached the postern door leading into the courtyard; his hand was upon the lock, when a sudden terror, he said, came over his heart, his knees trembled, for standing under a tree a short distance from him was a figure which he felt sure was his poor Mary's spirit, but he was so terrified that he had not the power to speak directly, and when he recovered

countenance. It was a winter's evening, the moon looked wild and watery, and the wind whistled dismally through the trees, with a low moaning noise; Miss Grace, one of the young ladies, had been sitting in her room reading, when the clock striking twelve reminded her that it was time to think of preparing for bed, when suddenly a great slap came across the wainscot, which made her start: laughing at her own folly in being so startled, she snuffed her lamp, put a few more logs upon the fire, and, singing snatches of some old song, began to prepare for bed. She had lain some time, her room only lighted by the flickering embers of the wood ashes, and all was quiet, save the wind whistling through the trees, when she fancied she heard her door open; the moon at this moment emerged from behind a cloud, and the light streaming through the holes in the shutters showed her an object that made her blood freeze in her veins; for on the chair opposite her bed sat a figure in white, ghastly pale, which appeared as if about to address her. Poor Grace! her tongue became parched, and clove to the roof of her mouth; her hair stood on end with terror; she strove to speak to her silent visitor, but her fear overcame her good sense, and she vainly endeavoured to articulate for a moment. She closed her eyes to shut out the fearful sight; and when she again opened them it was gone. It was long before she could sleep; and the breakfast bell rang before she awoke, feverish and unrefreshed from sleep. She always slept with one of her sister's afterwards. On another occasion

asked her if she would like to see them. Mary said yes, and they lighted a lamp and went down together, for Fanny had the key ready. No sooner had the unsuspecting girl entered than Fanny closed the door and drew the massive bolts upon her. She stood a moment, astonished at her own wickedness, but her hatred stifled every feeling of compassion; she blew out the lamp, and left poor Mary in her tomb, for it was only a large sort of coffin! On the evening after, she repented of her cruelty, and stole out with the intention of opening the vaults; but on her way she crossed the orchard, and saw Harvey by the door, when she thought that before long he would forget Mary, and love her as before; she, therefore, left her to her fate, and crept back to the house, and was in the servants'-hall before Harvey came in, who said Mary was not at her mother's, and he was sure she was dead, for he had seen her ghost. She immediately perceived he had seen her under the trees in the orchard, and, in the excited state of his mind, fancied it was Mary. Sometime after this, the torment of her conscience, together with Harvey's leaving the country, became so insupportable, that life was a burden to her, and she resolved to confess her crime, and give herself up to the punishment she so well deserved. She thought she could tell Miss Grace better than any one else, she said, because she was so gentle and kind, and always felt so much for any one in distress; so one night when all were in bed, and she had herself undressed, she stole to her young mistress's room;



COUNTRY QUARTERS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

himself nothing was to be seen. The next day a shawl of Mary's was found near the bridge. The river was dragged, but no further sign could be discovered of the ill-fated girl. Months and weeks passed on, and every one thought she had been drowned and her body carried out to sea. All that knew her were grieved at her melancholy fate except Fanny, who now hoped in time to regain her old place in Harvey's heart, but of that there was little chance. He became an altered man; no longer cared for his farm; the mystery that hung over her fate sank him in deeper and deeper dejection, so he at length determined to leave his country. He enlisted in a regiment ordered for foreign service, and was never heard of after. In the meantime Sir Henry, her master, gave her mother a pretty cottage to live in, and but for the loss of her beloved child she would have been happy, for the young ladies were very good to her and supplied her humble wants as long as she lived. Before long everything about the old house altered; the servants said it was haunted, and gave up their places; no one would venture out after dark, and the rooms which before looked full of comforts now seemed dismal and lonely, while the very trees appeared to have grown darker and more dreary; in short, the manor-house was no longer the cheerful merry place it used to be; the hall where they all met at night to dance, sing, and listen to old Stephen's violin, was now almost entirely deserted, while an air of mystery and discomfort appeared visible on every

the groom was filling his pails at the well, when he saw a figure approaching; he threw down his buckets, and did not stop until he reached the stable door, and never could be persuaded to go out after dark again. About this time poor Fanny, who had been daily declining, grew too ill to keep her place, and she returned home, where she continued to grow worse, and it was soon evident that she could not live long. At her earnest desire the clergyman of the parish was sent for; he came, and was horrorstruck at the confession she made him. He called in her friends; they knelt round her bed, while he offered up an earnest prayer for her pardon; and when they arose and looked at Fanny, she was dead! The next day he called at the manor-house, and requested to see Sir Henry, when he told him that Fanny had declared to him that she was the murderess of poor Mary. Finding she had unconsciously stolen away the heart of her lover, she hated her so bitterly that only her death would satisfy her. Immediately beneath that part of the manor-house called THE HIGH TOWER were some vaults that had been used formerly as dungeons. On the day poor Mary had obtained permission to visit her mother, on passing the laundry-door she saw Fanny with a basket of wet linen going to the drying-ground; she stopped, and, with her usual good-nature, helped her to carry it. On their way Fanny attracted her curiosity by telling her stories about the vaults, and at length

her candle went out, and being in the dark she struck her head against the door; the blow stunned her, and it was sometime before she recovered herself sufficiently to open it and enter the room; when she did she found Miss Grace in bed. Her courage failed her, and she sank down in a chair at the foot of the bed. She looked up and saw Miss Grace looking so intently and, she fancied, sternly at her, that, after making many efforts to speak, but in vain, she seized the opportunity of Miss Grace closing her eyes to leave the room as quietly as she had entered, thinking what excuse she could make the next day for disturbing her young lady at that hour; but, to her surprise, no mention was made of it, and she concluded that Miss Grace, like Harvey, had taken her for poor Mary's spirit. This opinion was confirmed by hearing that, for the future, she would share her sister's apartment. The idea that Mary's ghost haunted the house was, in time, so firmly established that every one in it fancied he or she had seen it. One evening the groom, coming to the well about the same time she went for water, no sooner saw her than he ran off before she had time to speak to him. All this the wretched girl had disclosed to the worthy minister, who, accompanied by Sir Henry and other witnesses, went down to the vaults, where they found the body lying upon the steps. Although Fanny's confession was made public, and fully accounted for all the strange stories that had been circulated in those days

of superstition, the old manor-house never was the cheerful place it used to be, and in a short time the family forsook it for another residence. It was never afterwards inhabited, and before many years began to fall into decay; and a heap of ruins is now all that is left of the once beautiful manor-house of Wingfield."

COUNTRY QUARTERS.

BY

THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

CHAPTER XI.

"And so, darling, you enjoyed your three days at Ballymacross Castle?" said the Countess O'Neill to her granddaughter as they sat together at tea the evening of the return of the latter from her visit to that place.

"Yes, dearest grandmother; and I should have enjoyed them much more did I not remember how much you would miss me, and that my pleasure was purchased at the expense of your comfort."

"Why, I must confess, Grace, that poor Mrs. O'Flaherty is not precisely the person to fill your place, or make me forget your absence. Nevertheless, I got over the three days tolerably well, for the hours, whether agreeably or disagreeably passed, still fleet on; for, alas! there is no casting anchor in the stream of time."

"I feared poor Mrs. O'Flaherty would *ennuyer* you. She sometimes has that effect on me, she is so childish."

"I have been endeavouring to reason with her on the folly of encouraging Honor in her wild spirits and reckless habit of bantering, which must present a great obstacle to her being happily settled for life, this last point being, as I was well aware, the only one likely to make an impression on her. To dwell on the impropriety of Honor's doings and sayings in any graver light than their injurious effect on her matrimonial chances would have been utterly unavailing. But her poor, weak-minded mother assured me that she relied wholly on the very points in her manner to which I objected for her achieving conquests, and would not on any account check or change her. She quoted to me, as examples illustrative of the truth of her theory, the good marriages formed by all the wild and giddy girls of our acquaintance, and the failure of the grave and steady ones in securing husbands. 'You have heard,' said she, 'the old saying, that there is a God who watches over the safety of drunken men. So, I am persuaded, there is a Providence for wild girls; and, as I have instilled into Honor's mind that her first consideration in life must be to get a husband, you will find that, either by bantering or quizzing in her own wild way, she will carry her point when people least imagine it probable.' It was in vain that I tried to make her sensible of the evil of thus training her daughter to become a husband-hunter, and of its debasing effects on her mind. I could produce no good by my representations; and I really pity the poor girl, who finds in her own mother the worst adviser she could have. But you have told me none of the particulars of your balls. Who did you dance with?"

"Captain Mordant and Mr. Vernon."

"The same gentlemen, if I remember rightly, with whom you danced at the ball here?"

"Yes."

"Are they agreeable and sensible men?"

The countess turned her eyes towards the face of her granddaughter, and was surprised to see it suffused with a bright blush, while the artless girl seemed at a loss to frame a reply to so simple a question.

"Mr. Vernon," at length, said Grace, "is very gentlemanlike."

"And Captain Mordant, is he less agreeable than you thought him on the first night of your acquaintance?"

"Oh! no, he is even more so;" and a deeper blush followed the former.

"Then you prefer him to Mr. Vernon, is it not so?"

"I hardly know; that is, perhaps he is the most agreeable of the two; but really, dearest grandmother, on so short an acquaintance it is not easy to pronounce."

The Countess O'Neill felt certain that Captain Mordant had made some impression on the heart of her granddaughter. Her blushes, her hesitation, convinced her of it; and an involuntary sigh broke from the breast of the fond and anxious parent at the discovery that her darling Grace could no longer, as hitherto, expose every thought of her pure mind to her. She now almost wished that she had not let her go to Ballymacross Castle, to be again exposed to the attentions of Captain Mordant. "And yet," reasoned the admirable woman, "it is the destiny of the young and fair to win affection, and to respond to it. Who is there here among the young men of my neighbourhood to whom I could wish to see the happiness of this dear girl confided? or who could appreciate her as she merits to be appreciated? I must see this Captain Mordant; must study his character, and judge whether he is worthy of the affections of my treasure. And yet may I not confide in the delicacy of her taste, the purity of her mind, and that intuitive sense of what is estimable, which have always characterized my child, for taking for granted that no man but one of superior qualities and attainments could make an impression on her?"

While these reflections were passing in the mind of the Countess O'Neill, Grace bent over a drawing she was making, occasionally lifting her eyes to the face of her grandmother with a mingled expression of

curiosity and timidity. How should she ever, without betraying a trepidity that might reveal her emotion, repeat the request of Captain Mordant to be permitted to pay his respects to her grandmother? How foolish it was of her not to have mentioned the request when her grandmother had inquired about him! That was the moment to do so, and she had allowed it to pass; and he would be sure to call the next day, she felt certain he would, and her grandmother would think it odd, and he, too, must think it very strange, that he was not admitted; and yet how could he be let in if she did not ask permission of her grandmother? Yes, *he* would be sent from the door, would probably feel mortified; and all this would be her fault. How could she be so foolish, so nervous? She never was so before; and what could be more simple than repeating his request? She cleared her throat two or three times to speak to her grandmother, but a sense of suffocation prevented her from speaking.

"Have you caught cold, darling?" inquired the countess, somewhat alarmed.

"No, dearest grandmother, only a slight huskiness in the throat, which is now quite gone."

"I was thinking, dearest, that, though I do not like seeing strangers, I should be glad to receive a visit from your two partners."

"Which reminds me," said Grace, blushing up to her very temples, "that Captain Mordant asked me to obtain your permission to receive him."

"I must give instructions to Patrick to admit him, darling, so ring the bell;" a command which Grace obeyed with alacrity.

The countess insisted on her granddaughter going to bed unusually early that night, to make up for the fatigue of the three preceding ones; and we do not exaggerate when we assert that the mind of the old lady was almost as much occupied by Captain Mordant, whom she had never seen, as was that of Grace herself, to whom his image was perpetually present. How sweet were the dreams of the lovely girl that night! She seemed to listen to the tones of that musical, yet manly, voice as it breathed vows of love in her enraptured ear, and vowed eternal constancy. She walked with him in beautiful gardens, by murmuring fountains; and he told her that he now loved for the first time, and entreated a return of his passion. She essayed to speak, but could not, and he accused her of cruelty, when, placing her hand in his, she felt him cover it with kisses; and she awoke to find it fondly pressed by her grandmother, who was bending over her couch.

"I came to see how you slept, darling," said the countess, "and when I approached you put forth your hand to meet mine, and seemed so happy that for a moment I believed you were awake; but when I looked more closely I saw that you still slept."

For the first time in her life Grace reflected some minutes on what dress she should wear that day. She first decided on putting on her best and most becoming morning dress; but then came the thought that her grandmother might think it strange that she wore it, and attribute it to the true cause, the wish of appearing to advantage in the eyes of Captain Mordant. No; she would wear a dark silk dress. It is true her grandmother often told her she looked best in light colours, and therefore she was tempted on this occasion to attire herself in a robe of grey poplin. But no; on reflection she would wear a dark gown, with white collar and cuffs; that would look less pretentious, and lead to no suspicion of her wishing to appear to more than usual advantage that day. The dark robe was put on, and well it fitted the exquisitely-formed bust and slender waist of its beautiful wearer. The snowy whiteness of the collar and cuffs was peculiarly becoming to the fine complexion of Grace; and the small feet and delicate hands peeping forth from the dark robe would have proved to the most prejudiced Englishman that ever touched the Hibernian shore that an Irishwoman might have as small feet and hands as the most aristocratic dame that England had ever given birth to.

Never previously had Grace looked so frequently in her mirror as on this morning, and never had she been less satisfied with the image it reflected. Never vain, she was on this occasion so much the reverse that she really persuaded herself into a belief that she was rather plain than good-looking; a fact so extraordinary that we fear few of our female readers will give credence to it, but which was, nevertheless, perfectly true. At three o'clock a knock at the hall-door announced a visitor, and in a minute after the sound of ascending steps was heard. Grace half rose with the intention of looking in the glass, but, recollecting herself, sat down again; and a bright blush overspread her cheeks, whether from a latent dread that her grandmother might have suspected the motive of her half leaving her seat, or from pleasure at the visit she was about to receive, we are not prepared to decide. The door of the drawing-room thrown open by Patrick, Captain Mordant entered, while his name was pronounced, and Grace presented him to her grandmother, with certain irrepressible indications of perturbation which she would have given much to conceal. The fine figure, handsome and intelligent face, and, above all, the air *distingué* of Mordant, made a most favourable impression on the Countess O'Neill; while the suavity of his manner, and the deferential tone he adopted towards her, soon banished the constraint and total strangers. The conversation was chiefly maintained by the countess and Mordant, who were mutually pleased with each other, Grace only occasionally joining in it; and when, after a visit of an hour, Mordant arose to depart, entreating permission to renew

the privilege of calling sometimes, and of presenting his friend Mr. Vernon, Grace thought that half an hour instead of a whole one could not have elapsed.

"But why should he wish to present Mr. Vernon?" thought Grace. "I wish he had not asked grand-mamma, for now Mr. Vernon will always be sure to accompany him when he comes here, and his presence will spoil all the pleasure of Captain Mordant's visits, at least to me."

It was Sterne who said that "a man has seldom an intention of making a woman an offer of kindness without her having a presentiment of it some moments before." This female instinct, young and inexperienced as Grace was, had led her to form a notion that Mr. Vernon regarded her with a more than ordinary interest. But so little of a coquette was she that, far from this suspicion affording her any pleasure, it really was disagreeable to her, and she would gladly have avoided giving Mr. Vernon any opportunity of resuming his attentions. Now, however, the Countess O'Neill having accorded her permission to receive him, Grace felt certain that he would avail himself of it much more frequently than would be acceptable to her, and determined to discourage him as much as was consistent with good breeding.

"What a remarkably gentlemanlike man Captain Mordant is," remarked the countess. "He is very good-looking too, and, unlike the generality of his sex, does not appear to be too well aware of this fact. A vain woman is bad enough, but a vain man is still worse. You expressed yourself so coldly about Captain Mordant's personal advantages that I was not prepared to see so handsome a man."

Grace had lately fallen into such a habit of blushing that her grandmother, who had observed it, was not very much surprised at seeing her fair cheeks glow with a bright but evanescent hue when she addressed this remark to her, and was almost tempted to smile when, in reply to her observations, Grace uttered something about the difference of opinion often entertained about good looks.

"You surely don't mean to say that you consider Captain Mordant otherwise than handsome, darling?" said the countess, amused by the disingenuousness of her granddaughter, prompted by an incipient affection and maidenly shyness. Her own experience had taught her feelings peculiar to a first attachment had taught her to comprehend those of Grace. She well remembered that, although naturally of a most frank and open disposition, and fondly devoted to her own mother, how disposed she was to conceal from that dear parent the state of her heart until the demand for her hand from Count O'Neill justified the preference she had conceived for him, and truly sympathized with Grace on the present occasion. Nevertheless, she was not indisposed to indulge a momentary *espièglerie* at her expense, certain that it would not be long ere Grace would confide to her maternal breast the only secret of her heart.

"Am I, then, to understand that in this instance, Grace, your taste and mine do not agree?" inquired the Countess O'Neill.

"No, dearest grandmother—that is to say, yes;" and the lovely girl blushed to her very eyes. "I think Captain Mordant very good-looking; but as I am not much of a judge of good looks, at least in men, I did not know whether you might think him so; and so."

"And so, darling, said the Countess O'Neill, interrupting her, "you were afraid of compromising your good taste by declaring your opinion. In this case, however, it was safe, for none could deny the personal attractions of Captain Mordant." And then, changing the subject to an indifferent one, the countess relieved her sensitive granddaughter from the embarrassment under which she was labouring, leaving her happy in the belief that her secret preference for Captain Mordant was unsuspected, while to the Countess O'Neill it was as fully revealed as if Grace had confessed it. "Poor dear child," thought she, "I must not attempt to gain her confidence on this point until her delicacy is relieved by an avowal of his affection. Then, I am sure, she will open her heart to me."

(To be continued.)

THE CHURCH.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.—From a statement which has just been issued by this society it appears that during the past month thirty three new or renewed applications for aid have been laid before the committee, but to not one of the applicants did they feel themselves at liberty, in the present state of the society's finances, to render any assistance. There was already a list of fifty-eight cases, which would have met with immediate attention but for the want of funds. Since the annual meeting of the society, in May, it has been found to be absolutely necessary to discontinue ten grants which were in full operation.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, HACKNEY.—On Sunday this, one of the most ancient churches within the metropolitan district, and which has been closed during extensive repairs and alterations for some time past, was reopened for public worship.

ADDITIONAL CURATES' SOCIETY.—The trustees of the Lady Elizabeth Hastings have forwarded the liberal donation of £50 in aid of the funds of the above society, through its branch association for the diocese of Ripon.

The Rev. T. A. Beaumont, M.A., incumbent of St. Paul's, Leeds, and chaplain to the Earl Fitzwilliam, has been appointed a surrogate for the diocese of Ripon.

RYDE.—On Sunday morning the Lord Bishop of Oxford preached at St. Thomas's Church, in aid of the funds of the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.—CHATHAM.—A court martial was held at the garrison on Saturday, for the trial of William Shields, No. 8017, of the 10th battalion of the Royal Artillery, from Dover—Colonel T. E. Kelly, president. The prisoner was tried for having made use of insubordinate language to

colour-sergeant Kent, and for having offered violence to bombardier Harrison. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. He was known, however, as a bad character, and the court found him guilty, but the sentence will not be known until it has received her Majesty's confirmation.

LAW AND POLICE.

CHARGE OF ARSON.

At Bow-street *Emily Beaumont*, a coffee-shop-keeper in Long-acre, was placed at the bar before Mr. Jardine, charged with intending to fire her dwelling-house; and a young man, named *James Fry*, was charged on suspicion with being an accessory before the fact.—Mr. Sidney, solicitor, of Hatton-garden, attended on behalf of the Westminster Fire-office to conduct the prosecution.—Mr. William Storr, of King-street, Covent-garden, assessor to the Westminster Fire-office, stated that on the 25th of August a fire took place at 53, Long-acre, which was then occupied by the first-named prisoner as a coffee-house, and he was called upon to assess the claims on the part of the office, which amounted to £272.16s., made by the prisoner Beaumont, from whom he received the letters produced attesting the same. She put in her claim within the last week on her own part, since which time he received frequent communications from her upon the subject and with her professional adviser. She occupied the entire house, and he was given to understand that the fire originated in the bar, and that the injury was confined to the appendages of the coffee-shop.—Joseph Bagster, a porter in Covent-garden market, being sworn, said: I lodged at the house of Beaumont from the early part of the month of April until within a fortnight back. She spoke to me on several occasions respecting her debts, and about a month back she said she would not mind giving the sum of £10 to any person who would set fire to her house. There was no person present when she said so, and after a few days she told me that as she had known me for a long time she could trust me to set fire to the premises. I gave her no decisive answer, but said I would consider of it. The witness proceeded to state that the prisoner for some time previously had removed many articles of furniture from the house, and had apparently made the necessary preparations for carrying her wicked project into effect. Witness was promised £3 for his share in the speculation.—Both the prisoners were remanded.

LADIES, BEWARE!—PICKING POCKETS IN OMNIBUSES.

At Clerkenwell *R. Davies* was charged under the following circumstances:—It may be recollected that about a fortnight ago Miss E. Mallett, a young lady, residing at No. 6, Pleasant-place, King's-cross, got into a Holloway omnibus, one of the "Blues," to proceed to her residence, and at the Angel, Islington, the prisoner entered the vehicle and seated himself by her side, when he was observed by Mr. Lowe, a surgeon, who was a passenger, to pick her pocket. When the young lady was about to be set down, he (Mr. Lowe) inquired whether she had been robbed, and on searching she missed her purse, which had contained one sovereign and some silver. The prisoner was pointed out as the thief; and he made an effort to return the purse to the lady's pocket, when he was seized by Mr. Lowe, who had a desperate struggle with the prisoner until he was given into the custody of Herrington, 314 S, who took him to the station-house, and he was brought to this court. Miss Mallett and Mr. Lowe attended, the latter being severely injured by the prisoner's violence, and he identified the prisoner as having been before in custody on a charge of having robbed a lady on the Great Western Railway. The prisoner was fully committed for trial on Miss Mallett's charge, and since his incarceration several ladies who had been plundered in omnibuses by a person answering the prisoner's description, in consequence of the report in the newspapers, applied at this court, and were allowed to see him in the House of Detention, where he was identified as being the thief. The prisoner had been admitted to bail by Chief Justice Wilde for his appearance at the sessions. He was, after his liberation, again brought before Mr. Combe by Herrington and a warder of the House of Detention, and charged with having robbed a lady in an omnibus of £5.9s. Mr. Combe inquired whether the lady who had been robbed was in court to give her evidence?—Herrington replied in the negative, and the prisoner was again liberated on bail. Such a personage, we cannot help thinking, should be treated rather less passively!

MARKETS.

MONEY MARKET.—On Wednesday the principal business in the English funds was in connection with the arrangement of Thursday's account. The first quotation of Consols was 85½ to 86, and, after receding to 85½, they closed at 85½ for money, and 86¼ to 86½ for the 17th of October. The Railway Market continues extremely indifferent, and there is little demand for shares. On Thursday Consols left off for the October account very feeble at 86½. Yesterday Consols for the account left off firm at 86¼. Shares lower.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—At this day's market there was a large supply of English wheat, the most part of which was of the new crop, generally of poor quality and condition. The trade was so unsettled, and so much remained unsold late in the day, it is difficult to give accurate quotations, but no progress could be made in sales until a reduction of fully 5s. per quarter was yielded on good runs of old—whereas buyers wanted a greater concession on new. We consider free foreign bonded, and floating cargoes were also 5s. cheaper. Indian corn met but little inquiry, and was obtainable at 3s. to 4s. less money. The trade was equally dull for other grain at the following reductions:—On barley, beans, and malt, 2s.; peas, 5s.; and oats, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter. Yesterday prices remained unaltered.

COVENT-GARDEN, Monday.—Pine apples, English, 3s. to 4s. per lb.; West Indian ditto, 1s. to 3s. 6d. each; apples, 1s. to 2s. 6d.; pears, 2s. to 3s.; plums, 2s. to 5s. per half sieve; black Hamburg grapes, 1s. to 2s. 6d.; Muscat of Alexandria, 3s. to 4s. per lb.; peaches and nectarines, 2s. to 8s.; and apricots, 6d. to 8d. per dozen; melons, English, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Dutch ditto, 6d. to 2s. each; walnuts, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per bushel; filberts, 70s. per 100 lbs.; mulberries, 4d. to 8d. per pottle; lemons, 5s. to 8s. per 100 lbs.; cucumbers, 2s. to 10d. per brace; ditto, for pickling, 4s. per 100; red cabbage, 3s. to 6s. per dozen; artichokes, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per dozen; broad beans, 4d. to 1s. per half sieve; peas, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per bushel; hands; horseradish, 2s. to 3s. per bundle; small salads, 2s. per dozen punnets; mushrooms, 2s. per half sieve; cabbages, 6d. to 1s. per dozen; turnips, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; carrots, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; and onions, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per dozen bunches; potatoes, 2s. to 4s. per bushel; celery, 8d. to 1s. per bundle; tomatoes, 4s. to 5s. per half sieve.

SMITHFIELD, Monday.—Inferior beasts, 3s. to 3s. 2d.; second-quality ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime Scots, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; large coarse calves, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; suckling ditto, 17s. to 25s.; inferior sheep, 3s. 10d.

to 4s. 2d.; second-quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; Southdown wethers, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; large hogs, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; small porkers, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; quarter-old pigs, 15s. to 22s.; lambs, 4s. to 5s. Supply at market—Beasts, 5276; sheep, 30,750; calves, 462; pigs, 390.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday.—The supplies of country-killed meat received up to these markets in the course of the week have comprised about 110 carcasses of beef, 300 ditto of mutton, 400 ditto of lamb, 220 ditto of veal, and 190 ditto of pork. Those on offer slaughtered in the metropolis have been seasonably good, but of very middling quality. The prime beef and mutton have sold steadily at full prices. Veal has met a heavy demand, at a decline in the quotations of quite 4d. per 8lbs. In lamb and pork comparatively little business has been transacted. About 500 carcasses of foreign meat have been disposed of. Inferior beef, 2s. 8d. to 3s.; middling ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 2d. to 4s.; inferior mutton, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; middling ditto, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; prime ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 4s. to 5s.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday.—POTATOES.—The best samples of potatoes move off steadily at from £5 to £6 per ton. The middling and out-of-condition kinds—the supplies are very extensive—are slow of inquiry, at from £2.15s to £4.15s. per ton. Very few foreign potatoes are on sale.

HUNGERFORD, Monday.—A very inactive demand experienced for most articles, the supplies of which tolerably good, and but little variation in value.

BILLINGS-GATE, Monday.—Turbots, 2s. 9d. to 7s.; brills, 10d. to 2s. 6d.; codfish, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; whittings, 3d. to 5d.; lobsters, 9d. to 2s. 6d.; crabs, 6d. to 2s. 6d.; and mackerel, 6d. to 8d. each; soles, 6d. to 2s. 3d. per pair; eels, 8d. to 1s.; salmon, 7d. to 9d.; ditto trout, 4d. to 6d. per lb.; grey mullets, 4d. to 1s.; red ditto, 4d. to 10d.; and haddock, 3d. to 6d. each; dried ditto, 2s. to 4s. per dozen; flounders, 1s. to 2s. per dozen; shrimps, 8d. to 10d. per quart; dried ling, 4d. per lb.; whitebait, 1s. per quart.

BREAD, Monday.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 8d. per 4lb. loaf.

COAL MARKET, Monday.—Eden Main, 16s. 3d.; Lambton Primrose, 16s. 3d.; Belmont, 16s. 3d.; Haswell, 17s. 9d.; Lumley, 15s. 6d.; Stewart's, 17s. 3d.; Caradoc, 16s. 6d.; Thornley, 16s. 3d.; Tees, 17s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at No. 5, Great Cumberland-place, the lady of Alfred Bowyer Smith, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 31st ult., the wife of Mr. D. A. Rivolta, of No. 10, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, solicitor, of a son.
On the 31st ult., at the rectory, Hatfield, Herts, the wife of the Rev. R. Davies, vicar of Branchley, Kent, of a daughter.
On the 31st ult., Mrs. Alfred Francis, of Encombe-terrace, Vauxhall, of a son.
On the 31st ult., at St. Mary's-road, Peckham, the wife of Montague Gosset, Esq., solicitor, of No. 4, Coleman-street, of a son.
On the 1st inst., at Hengwrt, North Wales, the wife of the Right Hon. Lord Cochrane, of a daughter.
On the 2nd inst., the wife of Charles Gordon, jun., Esq., of No. 68, Goswell-street, of a daughter.
On the 2nd inst., at Polesden, the wife of Joseph Bonsor, Esq., of a son.
On the 28th ult., at Bonjeddward-house, the lady of W. F. Rawdon, Esq., of a son.
On the 2nd inst., at Edge-villa, Upper Avenue-road, Regent's-park, Mrs. Samuel Hodgson, of a daughter.
On the 1st inst., at Wilton rectory, the wife of the Rev. R. S. Cherriside, of a son.
On the 2nd inst., Mrs. E. B. Beal, of Tollington-park, Hornsey-road, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st ult., at Stoke Church, by the Rev. J. St. Aubyn Charles Eland Mossom, Esq., of Mount Eland, county of Kilkenny, to Adelaide Hewetson, youngest daughter of Commissary-General Hewetson, Stoke, Devon.
On the 31st ult., at the parish church of St. Marylebone, by the Rev. Charles Spencer Elliott, the Rev. Charles John Elliott, M.A., rector of Pilton, in Rutlandshire, to Constantia Anne, only surviving daughter of Commander A. B. Becher, R.N., of Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square.
On the 31st ult., at Innistigue, by the Rev. Francis R. Sandys, chancellor of St. Canice, Charles Edward Pollock, of the Inner Temple, fourth son of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, to Nicola Sophia, second daughter of the Rev. Henry Herbert, rector and vicar of Innistigue, county of Kilkenny.
On the 31st ult., at Southampton, by the Rev. Montague Taylor, Thomas Newberry, Esq., Madras Cavalry, to Augusta Louisa, only daughter of the late Captain Henry B. Williams, Madras Cavalry.
On the 24th ult., at John's Chapel, Edinburgh, by the Venerable T. Ormerod, archdeacon of Suffolk and rector of Redenhall, William Latham, fourth son of Joseph Bailey, Esq., M.P., Glen Usk-park, Breconshire, to Frances Byne, youngest daughter of John McLean, Esq., Campbelltown, Argyleshire.
On the 2nd inst., at St. Marylebone Church, by the Rev. W. H. Charlton, M.A., Thomas Campbell, Esq., son of the late Captain Thomas Campbell, of the Royal Navy, of East Looe, Cornwall, to Sarah, only child of Christopher Truman, Esq., of Westbourne-street, Hyde-park-gardens.
On the 2nd inst., at St. Giles's Church, Camberwell, F. B. Bernard Natusch, of Lloyd's, and Lee, Kent, to Emma, second daughter of the late Charles Henry Stavenhagen, Esq., of Peckham-rye.
On the 7th inst., at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. C. A. Johns, M.A., F.L.S., the Rev. B. G. Johns, head master of the grammar school, Dulwich, to Delphina Sophia, eldest daughter of P. A. Hepburn, Esq., of 25, Camden-cottages, Camden-town.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, after a few days' illness, Henry Thomas, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. G. D'Oyly, D.D., rector of Lambeth, Surrey, and Sundridge, Kent, in the 30th year of his age.
On the 2nd inst., at the house of her brother-in-law, Henry Austin, Esq., in the Hanley-road, Horney-road, Francis Elizabeth, wife of Henry Burnett, Esq., of Higher Ardwick, Manchester, daughter of John and elder sister of Charles Dickens, Esqrs., aged 38.
On the 31st ult., at his residence, No. 17, Carlton-villas, Maida-vale, in his 41th year, Captain Charles Basil Lindsay, late of the Hon. East India Company's service, youngest son of the late Hon. Robert Lindsay, of Balcarres.
On the 31st ult., at Tottenham-green, John Thompson, Esq., in his 93rd year.

On the 29th ult., in Porchester-terrace, of chronic bronchitis, after several years of invalid health, Sir John Osborn, Bart., colonel of the Bedfordshire Militia, in the 76th year of his age.

REAR-ADMIRAL MARKLAND.—We have to record the demise of Rear-Admiral Duff Markland, C.B., who expired last week at his residence in Bath, aged 68. The gallant admiral received the rank of lieutenant in 1801, commander 1806, and captain 1811. The deceased was midshipman of the *Nymphe* at the capture of the French frigates *Resistance* and *Constance* in the year 1797; and of the *Amethyst* at the capture of the *Dedaigneuse* in 1801. He was commander of the *Bustard* at the capture of a convoy near Trieste, and at the defence of Sicily. From 1811 to 1813 he was captain of the *Millford*, and assisted at the siege of Trieste, and capture of all the principal ports of the Adriatic. The gallant officer was gazetted on three occasions, viz., in 1809, and twice in 1813. He received the rank of admiral on the occasion of the last brevet.

LADY ELIZABETH STRATFORD.—This lady died lately at Stratford-lodge, county of Wicklow. Her ladyship was daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Aldborough.

We have to announce the death, by drowning, of Mr. F. Gould, barrister, eldest son of the late Master Gould, which melancholy event occurred on Thursday se'nnight on the coast of Sligo. Mr. Gould, and his brother Robert, were on a visit with Sir R. G. Booth, and on Thursday morning went out in a boat on the Atlantic to shoot seals. In the course of the forenoon a heavy squall came on which upset the boat; the elder brother was drowned; the second was brought to shore in such a state of exhaustion that he did not regain consciousness for upwards of two hours.

ADMIRAL DE STARECK.—We have to record the death, at his residence at Kensington, on Monday, of Rear-Admiral M. A. N. De Stareck, at the advanced age of 82 years.

JULIA LE ROO;

OR,

THE DEMAGOGUE'S WIFE.

A TALE OF THE PASSING TIME.

Written expressly for the LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

CHAPTER XV.—continued.

Her father and her grandfather had brought young Harcourt home that dreadful Sunday night, and compassion—tender compassion—for an Englishman had been early instilled into her mind by the narrative of her father's shipwreck, and by the glowing terms in which the pity of the islanders had been described. It was no wonder, then, considering the predisposition of the young woman, that her sympathies should be awakened when her father requested her help in behalf of an unfortunate Englishman. She immediately offered her own room, as the quietest and the best for him; and as not interfering with lodgers, if they should let off the middle apartments. Young Harcourt was carried up into Pauline's garret. Her mother and herself had attended him, and both had been struck with the fine, manly features of the youth. When woman's early sympathies are first awakened by parental partiality towards any object, an accidental circumstance in after years will confirm those early and favourable impressions. So Pauline, interested generally in the character of the English, and particularly by her father's pleasure in thus saving one from a watery grave, looked with more than ordinary interest on young Harcourt, whose name she knew not, whose nation she had only heard spoken of, and whose nature or whose speech was alike, as yet, unknown to her. It was enough for the poor girl that her father and mother approved her exertions—and those exertions had been unceasing—and she was now returning, after forty-four hours of suspense, to try the effect of forcing a few drops of ether down the throat. Little did she suppose what young Harcourt was feeling at that moment. The door of the room beneath stood open, and the garret door was ajar, and the loud voice of Pierre reached him with thrilling effect. He could hear every word. He partly understood his situation—remembered his benefactor, the old sailor of the *Seine*—and thought what he should do if Pierre discovered him. He wished for strength, but strength was denied him; for he could not even rest himself upon his arm to hear the interesting conversation about himself. He heard, however, the declaration of Pauline, that she would not let Pierre have her room; he even fancied he heard her weeping; and he sunk down exhausted, and relapsed into temporary insensibility.

Meanwhile the artful Pierre, perceiving there was some mystery regarding the maiden and her garret, resolved in his own mind to make it out from old Herbert Cliny, and contented himself by desiring to see the old rooms over the slaughter-house. One of Napoleon's best improvements for the city of Paris was his erection of five abattoirs, or slaughtering-houses, beyond the city walls, upon such an extensive scale as became a blessing to the populace, and even a mercy to the animals appointed for daily slaughter. And though this great warrior, statesman, adventurer, and monarch, better suited to disordered France than any demagogue of the present day, lived not to see this work completed, yet no man can compare the present cleanly abattoir of Montmartre with the thousand sinks of terror formerly situated in the most populous districts of the city, and not acknowledge the improvement.

In the year 1818 these pests of Paris were done away with; but in the present day almost every house in those districts has become a pesthouse of a different description. Sedition, murder, rebellion, and slaughter, have reigned in terror through the streets of Paris; and even at this moment an unsteady gloom, like a gaunt fiend of threatened devastation, hovers round the gayest city of Europe. Calamities as yet unknown brood over the do-

voted nations; nor will they hear the voice of wisdom until the trumpet's sound has again and again summoned millions to destruction. But, not to anticipate at present that which every man will shortly see, the reader must be directed to the description of the premises in the Rue St. Denis in which events occurred which gave birth to the present narration. In the northern part of the city of Paris, most famous formerly for the working classes, is situated the Rue St. Denis; and at the northern extremity of the street is a small archway, narrow and gloomy, built over with apartments lofty, dingy, and dark. Beneath this arch were formerly driven for slaughter the animals supplied to that thickly-inhabited district. A small courtyard, in the centre of which was a cess-pool, to receive the stagnant blood of slaughtered beasts, was entered by the narrow alley. The house of Maurice was the one built over the alley, and the door of the slaughter-house fronted the archway. The house was entered from a door on the right hand of the paved square, as you entered it from the passage. Used as it had been for such a purpose for many years, it was not every one's pleasure to seek a tenement in such locality. The various grades of occupants were not of the first class, for it was at one time a beggar's home; at another a blacking-maker's unhealthy abode; at another a dyer's ever-steaming workshop; and not until the gardener of St. Denis occupied it did it improve; and latterly it became the receptacle for linen for the far-famed Jean Maurice, whose wife was celebrated in that locality for the neatness with which she got up linen, and the punctuality with which she executed the orders of her employers. Maurice had occasionally let the first floor to industrious mechanics, and had kept the third story for himself and family, together with the rooms over the old slaughter-house for mangling. The upper story, leading on to the roof, he had let to a dyer, who had lately removed to another quarter of the city. It was to that part of the building that Jabez Pierre and old Maurice bent their way. They entered the slaughter-house, where in two large recesses, formerly made for the reception of hides and skins, but bricked up, and unused for a long period, now opened and made use of, might be seen glittering in terrible though silent array the secreted arms of the Communists.

For a long period, one by one, brought in under the old man's baskets, these weapons had been collecting; and Rollin Rembrandt had bribed to secrecy the owner of the premises, who had sworn never to give up the key of that portion of the building to any one who came not with the watchword "Rembrandt" to inspect the dépôt.

Pierre, after satisfying himself that all was in order, proceeded to inspect the upper story of the building, which was entered by a flight of steps direct from the courtyard. He ascended to the roof, had the floor of the scaffold raised to the highest pitch, and took an eagle's glance at the distant points of the city.

"This will do, Maurice. But I must have the whole of the building, from the ground floor to the skies. You must contrive to bargain for the removal of the mangle to the centre room in your dwelling-house, and I will engage to pay you weekly as great a rent for it as you could get for the year."

Maurice knew well that his wife had often desired that her mangle should be nearer to her hands in her dwelling-house, and receiving such an offer he consented. But he paused and said, "What will Herbert Cliny say to my disturbing his sleeping quarters?"

"Let him sleep here still. I will hire him to take care of the things I may bring here."

The bargain was struck, and he was just about to descend, when he saw the sliding frame of the skylight in the opposite building move.

"What window do I look upon? Is that your daughter's room that I was asking for?"

"It is. She opens it for air."

"You are right. This is a better spot. I have no doubt Rollin will be satisfied. The evening closes in, and I must away. I will call for the keys to-morrow evening, and it may be that Rollin Rembrandt and others will be with me. Engage Herbert Cliny, and send him to me at our club, in the Faubourg St. Antoine. I may have some compassion for your daughter. Good night."

CHAPTER XVI.

Pauline had taken an aversion to Jabez Pierre, from that forward insolence and freedom of speech which he used, in which he seemed to treat women as if all the sex were made for his caprice, and to be devoted to his ideas of *liberty, equality, and fraternity*. In this respect he differed not with many liberal coxcombs of our own land. There are some men who account themselves very wise, and who, learning a studied exterior of seeming gentlemanly behaviour, treat all the sex as if they were light, frivolous, irrational beings, incapable of any depth of thought or conversation. Such men are incessantly garrulous upon the lightest subjects, alike insulting to the good sense and education of polite society. They know also that the forms and fashions of that society will admit of their impertinent loquacity without interruption; and it is not until they meet with one who understands them, and consequently a deserved rebuke, that they are ashamed. No, not ashamed, though provoked to blush; but filled with vindictive passion because they are confounded. One loves to see impudence put to the blush, and cannot help smiling at the floundering fooleries which such men exhibit with all their knowledge of their own conceit. One feels most deeply to see a modest and intellectual man annoyed by the impertinence of ignorance; and we may see every day some lovely, modest girl annoyed by the unsatisfactory nothingness of some fool's forwardness and presumption. Well is it to keep a conscious monitor within,

She never offended her parents by pretending to know more than they did, but, with love and reverence for them, always told them her thoughts, and made them her place of confessional more than the secret box of St. Denis and the young priest of her parish. She hated the gossip which girls of her own age made about confessing, and never boasted, as many did, that they had made their *confesseur* laugh. She never confessed anything to the priest that she did not previously confess to her parents, so that the accusation of deception fell not to her reproach. But she was approaching a consciousness of secret feeling, which her parents discovered, though she opened not her mouth to confess it.

She found her patient in a state of insensibility, and applied the ether as directed; the powerful effects of which were so instantaneous upon the young Harcourt, who had only relapsed into a swoon from debility, that the young maiden was terrified. She had but forced a spoonful into his throat. He rose with agony and a wild expression of face. He started with a furious exclamation, unintelligible to the frightened Pauline, saving only in one word. The young man seemed as if some one held him by the throat; and, with proportionate energy, he vociferated:—

"Off, villain!—off! Jabez Pierre, thou brutal murderer, take off thy hands! Ha! ha!—Oh! oh!—What! what!—not satisfied with drowning, thou art come to strangle me!"

And his eyes rolled terrifically in his head, and his body was convulsed with pain.

Pauline ran for her father. He ascended with her, and the fit had somewhat abated, as the suffocating power of the ether evaporated from his throat; but exhaustion next ensued, and the young man lay with his features gradually subsiding from contortion into that placidity of composure which relief from suffering exhibits. Pale—very pale—and yet so manly, and so handsome, that Titian might then have taken a model for his dead Adonis; or had Corregio, Guido, Raffaele, Domenichino, or even our—or, rather, the American—West, entered that room, no conception of theirs would ever have equalled what they might have seen in the natural anxiety of the group in the garret of St. Denis. Say nothing, literally nothing, of the touching scenes of immortal conception of character—say nothing of the appearance of interest in the groupings of figures round the sepulchre of weeping, resignation, or despair. Nothing man could imagine equalled the touching expression of that poor girl's countenance as she looked up at her parent and exclaimed:—

"Father, he is dying!"

"Hush, hush! my child, I hope not."

"Yes, yes, dear father, and I have killed him, I have killed him. Yet I tried to save him. Oh, my father, what shall I do?"

Oh, love, love! warm affectionate heart, filled with the agonizing thought of being the destruction of the being of all others it would have had live! is there on earth a greater anguish the soul of man can feel? Poor girl! thine artless description of thy horrors during the moments of suspense, which in happier hour thou didst narrate, live with such influence upon the mind of him who heard them, that he never can forget their impression; and they served to convince him that nothing is so beautiful, neither picture, poetry, nor art, as the simple words of unaffected truth.

"I had," she said, "but one sensation in my whole soul, and it was that of death. It was not, sir, the death of nature; it seemed not to me as if the God in whose hands are the issues of life and death was about to take him from me; but I seemed to smote me with my imprudence (and imprudence then smote me with the stamp of the deepest crime) I had destroyed his soul! Then the thought came to me that I never should have felt thus had I employed a surgeon to administer the dose. In one moment all the horrors of my precipitate action overpowered me, and, surely, it seemed as if the curse of Cain would be upon me, and men would point at me as a murderer."

[The scene which the engraving illustrates will be found in the continuation of the chapter.]



THE East India Tea Company's System of
supplying the Public with Teas of Six-pound Bags, at the same rates as shopkeepers pay the wholesale dealer, is still in full force. Six Pounds of good Tea, whether black or green, may be had for 18s. 6d. common sorts, 17s. down to 15s. Teas in bulk are subject to a liberal discount.
Company's Offices, 9, Great Saint Helen's-churchyard, Bishopsgate. Agents for the Packet Teas are being appointed.

Russian Tea Company's Imperial
CARAVAN TEA.—What the Times says of the Chinese Junk may be said of this celebrated tea, "It makes you imagine you are in the Chinese world—you have quitted the Thames for the vicinity of Canton." Price 5s. 1d. per lb., carriage free. Writers upon "Russia," as well as travellers, have remarked with surprise, that the tea in common use in that empire is decidedly superior to the finest known in England. This tea goes from China to Russia by the "Caravans," and takes that name.—Sold by the Company's Agents in Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Hull, Ramsgate, Devonport, Penzance, Lynn, Bury, &c.; in fact, by Chemists, Confectioners, and Stationers generally throughout England and Scotland. In London, Retail, by Henry Bulgin, 221, Regent-street; Wholesale (only to agents) at the Company's Offices, 117, Bishopsgate Within, to which place applications for agency must be addressed to the secretary.

Sassafras Chocolate.—Dr. De La Motte's
NUTRITIVE, HEALTH-RESTORING AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the Nuts of the Sassafras Tree, and Sold by the Patentee, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, London.
This Chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras Root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

IRON Bedsteads, Verandahs, Staircases,
Ornamental Gates, Railing, Park, Field, and Garden Fences, Arches, Wire Flower-stands and Trainers in great variety, at the lowest possible charges for CASH PAYMENTS. Strained Wire Fence, 4 d. per foot; good Iron Sturdies, 4s. 3d. each; capital Iron Bedsteads, 20s. each; Wire Game Net, 1d. per foot. Estimates made, and all prepaid letters answered promptly, by JOHN BULLOCK and CO., Hope Iron Works, Primrose-street, Bishopsgate, London.

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Looking-Glass Manufacturer, 23, Pavement, Finsbury.—The extensive celebrity of Joseph Loader's Establishment for twenty five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstery Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his stock that whatever they may select will be of the most approved fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment suitable to the decoration of the Dining and Drawing Room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Piers, and Chimney Glasses, Cheffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegancies of household economy. Also Self-Acting Reclining Chairs and Couches, suitable for the ease and comfort of an invalid, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.
J. L. also begs leave to call attention to his Patent Airtight Bedsteads, &c., as designed by him, which render the emission of any noxious effluvia an utter impossibility. They are warranted fully effective as the most expensive Commodities. Price £1. 15s.
Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained on application by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

PRESENT TARIFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Solid Rosewood Chairs, French polished	0 15 0	each to 1 2 0
Sets of eight Mahogany ditto	4 4 0	— 4 10 0
Sets of eight Mahogany Trafalgar	4 16 0	— 5 10 0
Gondola Easy Chairs (in leather)	1 8 0	— 1 16 0
Langham Easy Chairs, spring stuffed	1 1 0	— 1 8 0
Reclining Easy Chairs, in leather, spring stuffed	2 0 0	— 3 5 0
Patent Reclining Chairs, with leg-rest, stuffed all hair, morocco leather, on patent castors	6 0 0	— 8 10 0
Mahogany Lounging Chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors	3 4 0	— 3 10 0
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair	2 15 0	— 3 15 0
Mahogany Loo Tables, French polished	2 11 0	— 2 14 0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3 10	— 4 8 0
Rosewood Cheffoniers, with carved back, marble tops, three feet carved	3 5 0	— 3 10 0
Four-foot carved Mahogany Sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets, and trays complete, French polished	4 12 0	— 5 15 6
Mahogany Dining Tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors	3 12 6	— 5 5 0
Mahogany Bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sacking or lath bottom, polished	4 0 0	— 4 15 0
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round	6 6 0	— 7 15 0
Three feet six inch Elliptic Wash-stands, marble tops	2 12 6	— 3 12 6
Dressing Tables en suite	2 5 0	— 2 11 0
Winged Wardrobes, with drawers in centres	8 10 0	— 13 0 0
Three-foot Mahogany or Japanned Chest of Drawers	1 5 0	— 1 15 0
Chamber Chairs, with cane or willow seats	0 3 0	— 0 5 0
Chimney Glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 inches	2 1 0	— 3 17 0
Alva or Wool Mattress, four feet six inches	0 16 6	— 0 17 6

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MR. RENDALL, Chiropodist, has arrived
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From the Right Hon. Lord Poulett.
Mr. Rendall removed several corns from my foot in 1836. I have not had any pain in the part since.
March, 1847.
From the Right Hon. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.
Mr. Rendall has extracted three corns from my feet with great dexterity.
Portsmouth.
A. FITZCLARENCE.
From the Right Hon. Lord Wiltshire, 7, Sussex-place, Regent's-park London.
It gives me a pleasure to state that Mr. Rendall has extracted a soft corn from a member of my family without giving any pain.
From J. Evans, Esq., M.D., 1, Wilton-crescent, Belgrave-square.
Mr. Rendall has extracted several corns from my feet without the least pain. The comfort I have experienced has been very great, not having been able to walk without suffering great uneasiness for many months past. I now walk with ease and comfort.
May 30, 1848.
S. EVANS, M.D.
For Testimonials see the London Chat.

TO Persons intending to Emigrate.—
Before deciding on the country of your future location you should read a few numbers of the EMIGRANT Newspaper, where all the advantages and disadvantages of each separate colony are faithfully and independently given. This new weekly journal was established by a party of gentlemen who have travelled round the world through Europe, Asia, Africa, both Americas, and Australia, and who are personally acquainted with every British colony throughout the globe.
Clayton, Publisher, 320, Strand.

STEEL Chatelaines.—"Young hearts
throbbed against it, making the lights flash from its polished facets at every pulsation; or, at times, the breath of low soft words, whispered over it, and full of meaning, dulled its lustre. Elsewhere, too, the language, instead of coming from withered lips, was spoken by youthful floating eyes."—Albert Smith. The greatest variety of this fashionable article to be had at the original maker's, DURHAM, Cutler, by special appointment, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, 456, Oxford-street, near Bedford Chapel. Any pattern made to order. Cutlery of every description.

SEND Eight Postage Stamps, and by return
and post free you will get a handsome TEASPOON of C. WATSON'S solid ALBATA PLATE, which is rapidly superseding silver for all domestic uses. It is equally sweet and handsome as silver itself. This is the only solid substitute now sold, and, unlike plated goods of any kind, there is nothing to wear off; therefore, the more you rub and clean it the better it will continue to look, though it should be in daily use for fifty years. Don't be afraid to put it to any test, and then send your order. A full catalogue of prices, with patterns of every other article, will be sent with the sample spoon.
Address—C. WATSON, 41 and 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate, London.

PEARLY TEETH.
ROWLAND'S Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice,
A WHITE POWDER, composed of the choicest and most recherche ingredients of the Oriental Herbal. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, imparting the most pure and pearl-like whiteness, and renders the breath sweet and pure. Scurvy is by its means eradicated from the GUMS, and a healthy action and redness are induced, so that the Teeth (if loose) are thus rendered firm in their sockets. Its invaluable properties have obtained its selection by her Majesty the Queen, the Court, and Royal Family of Great Britain, and the Sovereigns and Nobility throughout Europe. Price 2s. 9d. per box.
CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Government Stamp, with the words "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden," engraved thereon, is affixed on each box. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

SOUVENIRS in Hair.—Ladies or Gentle-
men requiring hair made into jewels as tokens of remembrance may have the same elegantly made into Bracelets, Rings, Chains, Brooches, Crosses, Pins, Studs, &c., by B. LEE, Artist in Hair, 41 Rathbone-place, Oxford-street. Every article manufactured on the premises, securing to all parties the certainty of having the same hair returned, executed in the first style of fashion and elegance at moderate charges.—Devices of Feathers, Wreaths, Bouquets, Tombs, &c.—Patterns sent to any part of the kingdom.

HAIR Necklaces, Bracelets, Rings, Chains,
Crosses, Studs, Pins, Devices of Flowers, Tombs, and every description of souvenir beautifully made at very moderate charges. In consequence of the objection made by ladies to entrust jewellers, or persons not artists, DEWDNEY begs to state that he is a WORKING ARTIST, and makes in the presence of ladies and gentlemen any article desired, thus removing any doubt as to the hair entrusted being the same. An elegant hair and gold ring made and sent free to any part of the kingdom for 3s. 6d.; fine chain ditto, 5s. 6d.
Mr. G. Dewdney, artist in hair, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.
N.B. A pattern-card of specimens sent free to all parts of the kingdom.

DR. LOCOCK'S Lotion for the Hair.—This
highly-esteemed emollient Lotion, prepared from a recipe of the eminent physician whose name it bears, has proved most beneficial in restoring the hair, and when used daily, with the ordinary hair-brush, communicates a peculiar softness and brilliancy to the hair, and is alike favourable to its growth and permanency.
The continued use of this Lotion is generally sufficient for every purpose; but where the hair, from constitutional harshness, requires the occasional application of something more emollient, the MARROW POMADE, prepared by LEA and PERINS, will be found to possess all those bland and nutritive qualities so peculiar to preparations of marrow, and which combine to render it the most suitable and agreeable Pomade for Nursery use.
Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, 6, Vere-street, Oxford street; Sanger, Oxford-street; Barclay and Sons; Sutton and Co.; Edwards; Atkinsons; Prout, &c. &c.; and retail by the principal Chemists and Perfumers.

LOSS of Hair arising from any cause
(except the natural debility of the very aged) perfectly cured by the regular use of PURKISS'S TRICHOGENITOR. This invaluable preparation is from the receipt of an eminent Physician, who, convinced of its efficacy, has allowed the Proprietor to offer it to the public. Sent to any party on receipt of Post-office order or Stamps. Sold in stopper bottles at 3s. 6d., 6s., and 10s. 6d. each. Address, J. Purkiss, Artist in Hair, 256, High-street, Borough, Southwark.—N.B. Testimonials sent on receipt of a stamp.

DOES your Hair fall off or get Grey?
Mr. CREED will forward by post to any Lady or Gentleman remitting twenty-four postage stamps the Recipe with which he has invariably checked the first symptoms of Greyness, restored his own Hair, and that also of several friends of private acquaintance who were once disfigured by its loss. The Recipe will be found cheap and pleasant in use. Directions appended. Address, Mr. Creed, Chertsey, Surrey.

THE Atrapilatory, or Liquid Hair Dye;
the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require re-doing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. ROSS and SONS can, with the greatest confidence, recommend the above dye as infallible if done at their establishment; and ladies or gentlemen requiring it are requested to bring a friend or servant with them, to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards without the chance of failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose, and, some of their establishment having used it, the effect produced can be at once seen. They think it necessary to add that, by attending strictly to the instructions given with each bottle of dye, numerous persons have succeeded equally well without coming to them.
Address Ross and Sons, 119 and 120, Bishopsgate-street, the celebrated Peruquiers, Perfumers, Hair-cutters, and Hair-dyers.
N.B. Parties attended at their own residences, whatever the distance.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
PARR'S Life Pills, a mild, safe, and most
effective cure of Indigestion, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, Sick Headache, Costiveness, &c. &c. Their composition is truly excellent; they are compounded entirely of vegetable products, freed from all irritating and deleterious matters, which render their operation mild and agreeable; they do not require the least confinement or alteration of diet, and may be taken by the invalid with perfect safety; as an occasional dose in all nervous and debilitated cases, recoveries from protracted disease, &c., they will be found highly valuable, imparting vigour and tone to the system when enervated by disease.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
None are genuine unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in WHITE LETTERS on a RED GROUND, on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also the facsimile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London," on the Directions.
Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s. each, by all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the world.

DO you suffer Toothache? If you do,
use BRANDE'S ENAMEL for filling the decaying spots, and rendering defective teeth sound and painless. PRICE ONE SHILLING. Twenty testimonials accompany each box. Sold by all Chemists; or free by return of post, by sending One Shilling and a Stamp to J. WILLIS, 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square, London.

THE best Enamel yet discovered is ac-
knowledgeed to be BARKER'S GENUINE ENAMEL, for instantly curing Toothache, filling decayed teeth, and rendering them useful and ornamental through life. Enough for filling six teeth, with directions, &c., will be sent, post free, by enclosing one shilling and stamp, to Alfred Barker, 12, King-street, Long-acre, London.—Agents wanted.

ESTABLISHED THIRTY-TWO YEARS.
A MINERAL Tooth.—The best that can
be made at 5s., at Mr. EDWARD ALBERT'S, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, who may be consulted daily, at his residence, 74, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. His system combines the latest improvements and economy. Decayed teeth filled so as to prevent toothache and extraction, 2s. 6d. And every other operation equally low. Mr. E. A. disclaims connection with any person advertising in his name, 74, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. Scurvy in the gums cured. A complete set £5.

THE TEETH.
MR. CLARK, Surgeon-Dentist (late
Assistant to Mr. Cartwright, now retired), continues to fix MINERAL, NATURAL, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH, on the most modern and scientific principles, from a single tooth, to a complete set, at little more than half Mr. Cartwright's charges. Sets and partial sets may be seen in all the different stages of forwardness to give the wearer an idea of their ornament and use. It is a well-known fact that the rude and unskilful attempts daily practised in the profession deter thousands from wearing artificial teeth, who might, by employing a skilful Dentist, be enjoying all the comforts of mastication, so necessary in assisting the digestive organs and promoting health. Tender and decayed Teeth effectually restored by Mr. Clark's Anodyne Cement, after which any tooth may be permanently stopped with gold, and render extraction seldom necessary. Mr. Clark's brother, E. Clark, from 19, Old Steyne, Brighton, may be consulted in town (as usual) every Saturday, from Eleven till Six.—12, Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

THE Antiseptic Carnation Tooth-paste
possesses in an extraordinary degree the power of cleansing, polishing, and whitening the Teeth, however discoloured they may be by sickness or neglect. Being composed entirely of astringent and tonic vegetable substances, it preserves the enamel, strengthens the gums, and completely eradicates the scurvy. Its antiseptic properties render it particularly adapted for correcting any unpleasant effluvia that arises from carious or decayed teeth; and its grateful, aromatic quality imparts a pleasant fragrance to the breath. Its value is considerably enhanced by its peculiar power in allaying all irritation and swelling in the gums, preventing the painful paroxysms of the toothache, and frequently rendering extraction unnecessary.
Prepared only by W. T. COOPER, and sold by him at his Dispensing Establishment, 26, Oxford-street, near Rathbone-place, and by Messrs. Barclay and Son, 95, Farringdon-street. 1s. 6d., 1s. 1d., and 2s. 9d. each.

BEAUTIFUL TEETH AND PURE BREATH!
LISTON'S ALBI-FACIENT
SUPERIOR DENTIFRICE,
PREPARED ONLY BY
J. LISTON & CO., SURGEON DENTISTS,
35, TAVISTOCK-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.
SOLD IN JARS AT 1s. AND 2s. EACH.
"Good teeth are indispensable to comfort and appearance, health and longevity."

A display of clean, well-arranged, pure, white teeth is justly considered among the first and most engaging ornaments of the human countenance, and yet the points most frequently neglected in the personal economy are the Mouth, Teeth, and Breath. This is nothing new. However, Chesterfield sets a down a dirty mouth as a certain mark of bad manners, and Lavater declares that an epitome of the moral character may be drawn from a sight of the teeth, and consequently, when they are impure and foul, the possessor is a person of vulgar sentiments and gross habits. Nothing can possibly be more disgusting than a dirty mouth, whilst on the contrary few things more readily catch the eye and elicit admiration than a well-arranged set of pearly teeth, beautiful by nature, and preserved by daily care and cleanliness. So many imperative reasons, indeed, combine in the present state of society to render the preservation and good order of the teeth of the first importance, that it is impossible to give the subject too much study and attention, yet there are persons who affect carelessness in this respect, and withhold the attention which even decency requires. Can such hope to redeem by the splendour of their toilette the disgust that a disagreeable breath excites?

The preservation of the Teeth is of the utmost consequence to every individual, not only from the beauty their proper appearance imparts, but also from the important office they perform in our animal economy, good Teeth being indispensable to the proper mastication of food, and consequently a preventive to those distressing maladies arising from indigestion, &c. The decay of the Teeth arises from various causes, but may be principally attributed to early neglect and the use of tooth-powders prepared by unskilful hands, which are found to produce a transient whiteness to the teeth, while they destroy the enamel, and by their noxious effects on the salivary glands, often produce permanent disease in the gums, and cause a disagreeable tetter to the breath.

LISTON'S ALBI-FACIENT DENTIFRICE is a combination of vegetable ingredients, the most simple and innocuous in their action. After the use of this Powder for a few weeks the teeth, however previously neglected, assume a perfect whiteness, and it merits the highest claim to its antiscorbutic and sanative properties in their preservation and beauty. It is the consideration of all who value their preservation and beauty, not only eradicates scurvy and other diseases of the gums, but removes the tartar from the teeth, obviating the necessity of the pernicious operation of scaling; and its peculiar power of allaying all irritation and swelling in the gums, preventing the painful paroxysms of the toothache, rendering extraction unnecessary, has thereby considerably enhanced its value.

The antiseptic and grateful aromatic properties of Liston's Albi-facient Dentifrice cause it to be the most delightful and certain purifier of the Breath, whether arising from a disordered system, carious or decayed teeth, the use of tobacco, particular vegetables, or other causes. It immediately imparts an agreeable odour, produces a pleasant feeling of personal improvement, and also removes the annoyance arising from a consciousness of being offensive to others.

N.B. For the accommodation of parties living in the country, Liston's Albi-facient is sold in leaden packets, free by post, price 2s.
Albi-facient is sold in leaden packets, free by post, price 2s.
Sold wholesale by Messrs. Berens and Blumburg, St. Paul's-church-yard; Mr. Wright, Minorities; Mrs. Davies, 49, Strand; and retail by: Messrs. Rossi, 254, Regent-street; Clark, 1, Vigo-street, Regent-street; Messrs. Roast, 246, Regent-street; Mintram, Burlington Arcade; Knight, Scolefield, 246, Regent-street; Gascoyne, 3, Burton-street, Bond-street; Hopkins, 74, Jermyn-street; Morgan, Opera-arcade; Nardin, 16, 5, Duke-Burington-gardens; Kennedy, 166, Oxford-street; Limbird, Strand; street, Grosvenor-square; Ven, Islington; Hasell, St. Paul's-churchyard; Jackson, Threadneedle-street; Howard, 23, Great Russell-street; Killenden, Stoa-west-street, Greenwich; Bury, Sloane-street, Chelsea; and all respectable Perfumers, &c. &c.

SCORBUTIC Humours Cured by
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Extract of a Letter from Mr. George F. Williams, of Blackrock, near Cork, dated June 14, 1848:—"To Professor Holloway. Sir,—I beg to state, for your satisfaction and for the information of the afflicted, the wonderful effects your Ointment and Pills have had upon me. I have suffered severely from scorbutic humours, and, for the last seven years, my eyes have been dreadfully sore. During that period I tried almost every remedy, without obtaining the least relief. At last I was prevailed upon to use your invaluable medicines, which I did, and I am delighted to say that I am perfectly cured by them."—Sold by all Druggists, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

IMPORTANT TO ALL!

THE QUEEN'S VISIT

TO THE HIGHLANDS

WILL BE BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

IN

PICTORIAL TIMES,

FROM ORIGINAL DESIGNS, TAKEN ON THE SPOT,

BY E. LANDELLS, ESQ.

A Magnificent View of the HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE (between Newcastle and Gateshead) will be given, with the additional Attractions of the Ensuing Week; also,

THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON'S NEW NOVEL,

FASHIONS, WORK TABLE, &c. &c., AND ALL THE NEWS.

Office, 294, Strand. Price Sixpence.

ASTLEY'S Royal Amphitheatre.—

Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Last Week but Three of the Season, arrangements having been made for the appearance of the Equestrian portion of the Establishment at Edinburgh. Crowded houses to witness the Gorgeous Spectacle of Mazeppa. Extraordinary Scenes of the Circle, introducing, for the first time, Mons. Plege, the great Tight-rope Dancer, and the astonishing Feats of Mr. G. Parish on the Slack Rope; with the Extravaganza of Lady Godiva.—On MONDAY, September 11, the performance will commence, at a Quarter to Seven, with Lord Byron's Grand Spectacle of MAZEPPA; or, the Wild Horse. After which, Brilliant Scenes of the Arena. The whole to conclude with the highly-successful Extravaganza Pageant of LADY GODIVA, and Peeping Tom of Coventry.
Box-office open from Eleven till Five.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

PARIS.

ROYAL Colosseum.—In addition to the numerous attractions of this establishment now exhibiting (Day and Evening), a new grand PANORAMA of PARIS by MOONLIGHT, as seen from a balloon suspended over the gardens of the Tuilleries, comprising 46,000 square feet, produced under the direction of Mr. William Bradwell, and painted by Mr. Danson from drawings taken expressly in 1846. Open from Ten till half-past Five, and from Seven till Half-past Ten. Music from Two till Five, and during the Evening. Admission 2s.; Children and Schools, half-price; Caverns, 1s.

ABDEL-KADER, M. Guizot, G. Hudson,

Esq., Grist as "Norma," Jenny Lind in the "Figlia del Reggimento," Edward VI., the benevolent Pope Pius IX., Henry VII., and James I., the Heroes Hardinge and Gough, the whole in new and magnificent dresses, got up for the present season. Open from Eleven till Ten at night. Admission 1s.; Napoleon Room, 6d.—Madame TUSSAUD and SONS, Bazaar, Baker-street.—"This is one of the best exhibitions in the metropolis."—The Times.

HALL'S German Wool Model Landscape

EXHIBITION.—Nature reflected in Variegated Wool—is Open, during the day, at 463, New Oxford-street. Admission, 6d. The model is nine feet in length, the season Midsummer. This original and entirely new mode of employing the German Wool is daily complimented as a really elegant and highly-finished artistic production, opening quite a new field for the display and interest with the German Wool.
The press, including the "Times," has spoken most strongly in commendation of this New Model Landscape.

HER Majesty's Laceman.—Dison, retiring

from Business, has reduced his valuable and magnificent Stock to one half its value. His friends and the public generally should quickly avail themselves of this occasion to secure bargains in Lace Dresses, Veils, Squares, Half-squares, Scarfs, Pelerines, Capes, Fichus, Chemisettes, Habit-shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves, Flouncings, Lace of all kinds, Infants' Robes, Frocks, Caps, Frock-bodies, Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. His acknowledged taste, respectability, and mode of business for these last twenty-six years, is a warranty for the perfection of his goods. As an additional inducement for large purchases, a discount of Five per cent. from the Reduced Prices will be allowed on all Sales of £10 and upwards.—N.B. Every article is marked in plain figures.—237, REGENT-STREET.

LADIES' Fashionable Morning Wrappers

DEPOT.
C. WILEY respectfully invites Ladies to an inspection of her very extensive assortment of Dressing Gowns, Morning Wrappers, Jacquets, &c. Also to a well-selected stock of Lace and Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, Chemisettes, Sleeves, &c. &c. Valenciennes and other Lace, real and imitation. A large assortment of Blonde Caps, with every article in BABY LINEN, JUVENILE CLOTHING, and LADIES' OUTFITS.

A great variety of Infant's Cloaks and Hoods, long and short Robes, Nursery Gowns, &c. Print Dressing Gowns, from 5s. 6d.; lined throughout, from 8s. 6d.; Ladies' long cloth Night Dresses, frilled, from 3s. 6d.; long cloth Drawers, from 1s. 9d.; corded Shirts, from 1s.; long cloth Slips, from 4s. 6d.; Infants' French Merino Cloaks, from 2s.; Hoods, from 6s. 6d. Country orders executed upon a reference in Town for ready money.
Address—206, OXFORD-STREET, between Orchard-street and Portman-street, near Hyde-park.

TABLE Linen Warehouse, 261, Oxford-

street, near North Audley-street.—DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, napkins, d'oyles, slip cloths, worsted and cotton covers, plain and twilled sheetings, diaper and huckaback towellings, glass cloths, crumb cloths, &c. &c. All made of the very best description of yarns.
DAVID BIRRELL, Manufacturer, 261, Oxford-street.

SUMMER Millinery Selling Off!—Mrs.

BARNARD, Court Dressmaker and Milliner, 124, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, begs to announce she is now selling the remaining Stock of SUMMER BONNETS considerably under cost price; many of which are only just made, and in perfectly good condition. Also a variety of LACE and TULLE CAPS, remarkably cheap.

LESSONS in Millinery and Dressmaking.

Mrs. Howell, 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dressmaking in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of cutting, fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in six lessons, for one guinea. Millinery Rooms. Paper Models. Where may be had, symmetrical Designs for the use of Dressmakers.
* * * Please to observe the Number, 304.

IMPORTANT and Unreserved Sale at

OLNEY and SONS, 139 and 140, High-street, Borough.—In consequence of extensive alterations and improvements being about to be made in these premises, a great part of which has to be rebuilt, the valuable STOCK is being SOLD OFF at an extraordinary sacrifice, as the whole must be cleared out within the limited period of three weeks. The prices of every article have been so amazingly reduced that Messrs. Olney and Sons confidently assert such an opportunity for purchasing Silks, Shawls, Mantles, French Merinos, general drapery, hosiery, &c., never had its equal; the public should, therefore, lose no time, as the bargains now being offered at this establishment are altogether unsurpassed and indisputable.—OLNEY and SONS, Warwick-house 139 and 140, High-street, Borough.

GERMAN Linens.—This Beautiful Manu-

facture has hitherto never been sufficiently appreciated in this country, although visitors to the Continent have been delighted with the beauty of the texture and designs of the Damask Table-cloths, &c. T. BROOKS and CO., in the Borough, having found a ready sale for the few they have hitherto imported, have arranged with those respectable manufacturers, Slonitz, Brosher, and Co., to be their only Agents in London; and the prices will not (in consequence of the altered tariff) exceed those of English manufacture. The following are the leading prices of a few cases just received:—
2 yards square Rich Damask Table-cloth . . . each 5 9
2 yards square Magnificent Double ditto . . . " 8 6
2 yards long Rich Damask ditto ditto . . . " 8 6
2 1/2 yards long Splendid Double Damask ditto . . . " 12 6
3 yards long Rich Damask ditto . . . " 13 6
3 yards long Magnificent Double Damask ditto . . . " 21 0
5 yards long Rich Damask ditto . . . " 25 0
5 yards long Superb Double Damask ditto . . . " 35 0
6, 7, and 8 yards long in proportion.

The Table Napkins are all of an extra size, as used on the Continent, the prices being from 12s. to 50s., those at 50s. being a curiosity. There are also Linens for Shirtings, Sheetings, &c. The Shirting Linens are 15s. to 35s. for the piece of that length. The beauty of texture renders them suitable for the wear of Ladies and the Nobility. Ladies requiring these goods are requested to be particular in the address, as they are not exposed in the window with other goods.
Thomas Brooks and Company, 106, High-street, Borough, one door from King-street, and a few minutes' walk from the Brighton Railway, where omnibuses arrive from all parts of town. Samples sent to any part of town, or forwarded into the country if written for.

ELEGANT and Lucrative Employment

for LADIES, in which the advertiser can assist her pupils in the disposal of their work. Terms, including materials, a guinea; if in this accomplishment may be made productive of considerable emolument. Specimens shown daily by J. D., at 2, Great Marylebone-street, Harley-street.

A RESPECTABLE Middle-aged Female

is desirous to engage with a Lady as COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER. The country will be preferred. No salary required, as a quiet home is the advertiser's wish.—Address to Z. Y., 82, Chapel-street, Pentonville.

H. WALKER'S Needles, by Authority

the "Queen's Own," have large eyes, easily threaded even by the blind, improved points, temper, and finish. The labels are correct likenesses of the Queen and Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. Sent free by post, by any respectable dealer, on receipt of 13 stamps for every 1s. value. H. Walker's "Needles for the Million" are about half the price of the "Queen's Own." H. W. manufactures Improved Crochets, Fish hooks, Hooks and Eyes, Steel Pens, &c.
Gresham-street West, London.

THE New Mode of Drawing.—Her

Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, have just done Mr. Walker the high honour of noticing his Drawings in a most flattering way. Specimens of this newly-discovered mode of SKETCHING from NATURE may be seen at No. 60, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, till twelve o'clock.

Mr. WALKER has had the honour to instruct several of the Royal Academicians, and many of the first Artists of the day, and also the Nobility and Gentry.

Parties in the country are supplied with the whole of the Materials, Prepared Paper, &c., and a full and easy explanation of the mode, on application to Mr. Walker.

PIANOFORTES.—Mr. Webb, 33, Soho-

square, calls the attention of purchasers to PAPE'S wonderful patent Console Pianofortes, which, for elegance, power, sweetness of tone, and adaptation to the voice, are unequalled. No one should purchase a Piano without first seeing the "Console Pianoforte." Manufacturer of Green's Royal Seraphines, suited to all climates, for the church or room. Seraphines and Pianos tuned and repaired.

NEW INVENTION.—The Patent Metallic Slate, ruled for writing Music, Exercises, Copying, &c. These slates will be found exceedingly useful in schools and academies; written upon with the common slate pencil, are as thin as paper, cannot be broken, and cheaper than any others.

GLASS Lustre, Girandoles, Table and

DESSERT GLASS SELLING OFF.—In consequence of dissolution of partnership, JONES and SONS (late Blade's), 5, Ludgate-hill, respectfully inform the Public that their magnificent and unequalled STOCK is Selling Off at prime cost. This offers an opportunity which may not occur again to parties furnishing their drawing and dining rooms, boudoirs, and saloons with the most beautiful and costly articles of the kind, at unprecedented prices. The reputation their house has maintained for a period of nearly a century will sufficiently guarantee the surpassing quality of the articles now offered.—5, Ludgate-hill.

QUAINT, Antique Jewellery (always on

Sale).—Chateaux; Ornaments to hang Dresden enamel; Venetian and other Old Buttons for Ladies' Dresses; Rings, Pins, Brooches, prettily enamelled in Watteau Subjects in their antique settings of Marcassites, Garnet, and Jargoons; Snuff-boxes; Canees with curious Mounts; Fans; Point Lace Collars; Coque de Perle; Trinkets; China; Coins and Medals; Ruby Garnet Work; Necklaces; Religious Gems; Catholic Relics; Crucifixes, in ivory and box-wood; Monastic or Abbey Seals; Rings and Brasses; Books; Prints, Paintings; Intaglios and Cameos; a large Collection of Cheap Rare Autographs, for illustration or the scrap-book; in oil and water colours, from Queen Beas to the Georges; Carvings in Ivory; Damascus Point Lace, Fans, Bijouterie, China, and all Articles of Vertu, Curiosity, and Antiquity properly repaired, cleaned, and restored on the premises, and all Commissions faithfully attended to.
T. EVANS, Dealer in Curiosities, and Antique Jeweller to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and Prince George of Cambridge, 17, Maddox-street.—Established fourteen years.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER and JOSEPH CLAYTON, at their Office, No. 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-West; and published by the said ROBERT PALMER, at the Office, 294, Strand, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the City of Westminster.—Saturday, September 9, 1848.